

# • THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS •

Edited by Albert Shaw

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# Notes from the Publisher's Desk



**B**EGINNING WITH the present number, the newsstand price of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* is twenty-five cents. Older readers will remember that this was the price during almost thirty years. At the climax of wartime high prices, paper became scarce and exceedingly expensive. Under pretext of wartime taxation, Congress changed the postal rates and systems, so that the cost of nationwide distribution of periodicals was increased beyond all reason. Wages in the printers' trades were also much increased. The total cost of producing a magazine was more than doubled. We were reluctant to increase the subscription price from three dollars to four dollars per year, and the charge for single copies from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents. The former prices had always seemed to us more normal and satisfactory. The present return to those prices, therefore, is merely the fulfillment of intentions which, though somewhat deferred, had never been abandoned. Publishing a periodical like this *REVIEW* is not strictly a commercial enterprise; but, like other forms of public service carried on by private effort, an intelligent press, whether of daily, weekly, or monthly periodicity, must somehow pay its way.

Subscribers whose names are on our list at the higher rate are asked to note the announcement, displayed in bold type in the adjoining column, that they will be given the benefit of the reduction by having the dates of expiration advanced. We hope that this explicit announcement will save both our readers and our subscription department the inconvenience of correspondence about matters of detail.

● ● WE PUBLISH this month two articles dealing with what is happening in India. One is not a formal article at all. It is a colorful letter written home by a young American who met the Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi, and marched with him during part of his determined journey to the sea. We present it as the first article in this issue because of the vividness with which it shows the reader the man Gandhi and what he is doing.

The author, NEWTON PHELPS STOKES, II, graduated from Yale a year ago. With his brother he has been spending a year traveling in the East. The account of what they saw and heard in India was written to their father, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes of Washington, D. C. While in Yale Mr. Stokes was an editor of the *Yale Daily News*; a member of the Yale Debating team against Oxford; member of Phi Beta Kappa, a winner

**SUBSCRIBERS whose names are on our list at the former higher rate will be given the benefit of the reduction in price which begins with this issue. This will be done by extending the length of their subscription in proportion to the reduction in price.**

of various other intellectual and social honors. He plans to enter Harvard Law School on his return to this country.

● ● THE SECOND article on India, which paints a background for the historical events now taking place there, is by Philip Whitwell Wilson. Readers are more familiar with him as P. W. WILSON, whose articles have appeared in this magazine and in other leading periodicals for many years. As a former Member of Parliament—1906-1910—and a distinguished newspaper correspondent, Mr. Wilson is an authority on affairs of the British Empire. Since 1917 he has been living in New York, where magazine and newspaper editors interrupt his book-writing to demand articles on current emergencies.

Mr. Wilson was educated at Clare College, Cambridge. When in his second year he was distinguished as president of the Cambridge Union, undergraduate training school for Parliament. For twenty-one years thereafter he was a member of the editorial staff of the *London Daily News*, special correspondent for the *New York Times*, and author of magazine articles.

● ● FRANKLIN S. CLARK made his début in the *REVIEW* in the January issue of this year, with an article on how fashions are set. But he made his journalistic début many years earlier. An Amherst graduate of 1916, he joined the *Springfield Republican* as a reporter in the sports department, and eventually became a free-lance writer, mainly on business subjects. His article this month, "The Dump-Cart Era Passes," concerns new developments in our foreign trade.

● ● HENRY WICKHAM STEED, editor of the *English Review of Reviews* and former editor of the *London Times*, spent a somewhat harassed week-end in this country recently. He made the trip solely

for the purpose of addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which met in Washington, D. C. The *Berengaria*, on which Mr. Steed arrived, was delayed thirty hours by a heavy fog in New York harbor, and the editor arrived in Washington after the dinner had begun in the nick of time to make his speech. Mr. Steed sailed back to England, again on the *Berengaria*, but not before he had stopped in at this office. Hence his present article.

● ● MRS. HELEN LAW speaks from personal experience when she tells of jobs for college girls in department stores, in the Education Department. Mrs. Law graduated from Simmons College and afterward entered William Filenes' and Sons in Boston, as secretary to the publicity manager. Later she worked for a short time in the clothing and information departments, and finally wrote advertising copy.

Since then she has been connected with the advertising department of R. H. Macy and Co. in New York.

● ● AGAIN this month we hear from JOSEPH STAGG LAWRENCE, young economist and author who wrote on the price level last month. Mr. Lawrence served in the World War and combined scholastic with athletic honors at Princeton.

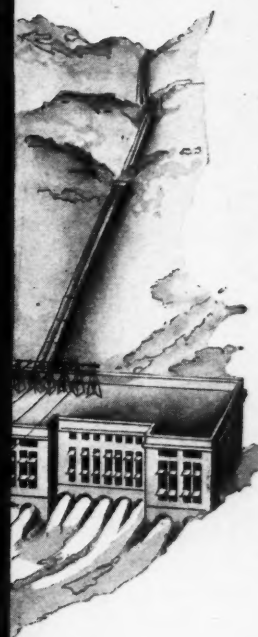
● ● ANOTHER PRINCETON graduate writes this month in the *Among the States Department*. JUNIUS P. FISHBURN, president of the Times-World Corporation of Roanoke, Virginia, is intimately associated with the background and future prospects of his state. In a letter accompanying his article he writes: "If you happen to read an article by Clarence Budington Kelland in the current *American Magazine*, under the title, 'This Kind of Glory is Mostly Bunk,' you will get a fair picture of the sort of jam into which I have gotten myself in recent years. I have gotten into so many outside activities that I have neglected my own business shamefully. . . . In the course of the accumulation of outside work, which includes the presidency of the Rotary Club, State Chamber of Commerce, local Chamber of Commerce, Conservation and Development Commission, and a directorship in the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank, I have been compelled to give up almost entirely the writing I used to do of an editorial nature." Nevertheless Mr. Fishburn took time out to write an informative article on a subject to which all of his efforts are being bent—Virginia.



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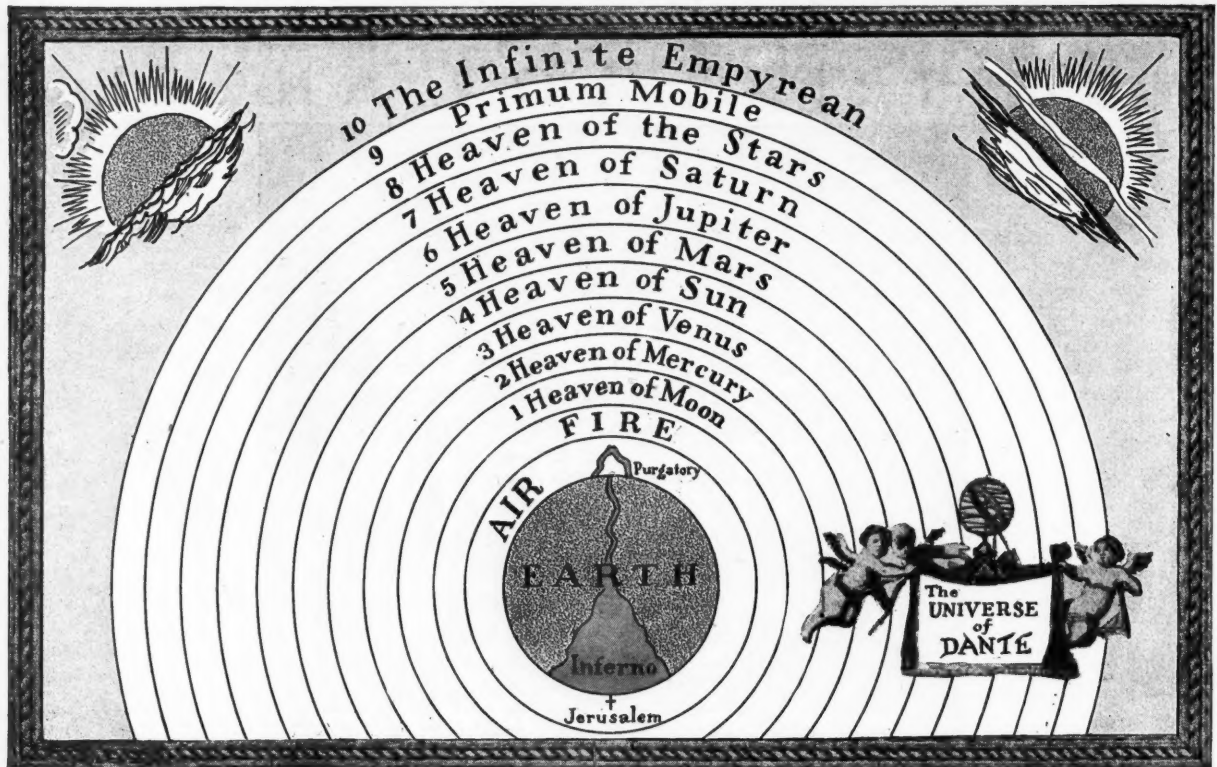
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of which men much older than he would be proud. The LaSalle coupon started him.

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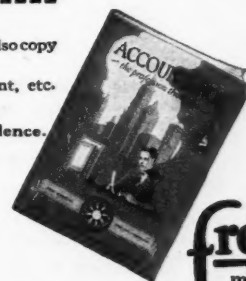
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# THE WORLD OF BOOKS

By WILLIAM B. SHAW

## Biography 1930 Style

THE APPEAL of biography has long since lost its novelty. We are now quite accustomed to the announcement that a new life of this or that historic personage is counted among the best sellers, along with the latest novel. The stimulus of success has resulted not merely in the writing of a few very popular biographies. It has led to the production of a large number of works that are not likely ever to achieve lasting popularity. Yet they are here and for the time being, at least, demand attention for one reason or another.

Take a score of volumes from this spring's biographical output, just as they come from the press—"the run of the mill," so to speak—and what do they suggest, if anything, as to prevalent "trends" and methods? Do they indicate the growth of a new school or schools of biographical writing?

The first volume in a series to be known as "American Political Leaders," brought out under the supervision of Allan Nevins, is *Rutherford B. Hayes: Statesman of Reunion*, by H. J. Eckenrode, author of "Jefferson Davis, President of the South." A Republican President whose motto was, "He serves his party best who serves his country best," Hayes has been strangely neglected by historians during the fifty years that have passed since his retirement from office. Men of his own political faith have never seemed eager to commemorate his deeds. The "official" two-volume biography that appeared in 1914 was largely the work of a Democrat, and Dr. Eckenrode is himself a Virginian to whom the Ohio politics of the Hayes period must have been anathema. Yet to Hayes, if not always to his party, this writer is eminently fair. At the same time he is a critical biographer and in that characteristic aligns himself with the most progressive of the modern school. He awards to Hayes unstinted praise for his removal of troops from the South, for his support of civil service reform, and for his fight in behalf of sound money (for his attitude on each of these policies Hayes was bitterly attacked by his own party).

Dr. Eckenrode had a dignified subject and his treatment comports in dignity with the subject-matter. Mr. John Bright, on the other hand, chose to write about the Mayor of Chicago and one could hardly expect his book to be of the conventional order. The unregenerate may say that what it lacks in formality it makes up in breeziness and readability. At any rate *Hizzoner Big Bill Thompson* will not be considered unduly serious. Politically, it may be denied that the mayor is of more than local significance, but as a matter of fact the whole country has been interested in his doings and sayings. There is pith in the sub-title chosen for this biography: "An Idyll of Chicago." Mr. Bright's book is more than the life-story of an individual; a whole community is involved in it.

We get an entirely different angle on metropolitan politics in *An East Side Epic: the Life and Work of Meyer London*, by Harry Rogoff. This is the story of a Russian immigrant who became a Socialist Representative in Congress from one of the New York City districts. His ability and sincerity were always recognized by his political opponents. He was killed by an automobile in the streets of New York four years ago and 50,000 men, women, and children followed his body in the funeral procession.

Two autobiographies that make no pretensions to modernity in conception or style should be mentioned here because they suggest phases of recent social history. *Growing with the West*, by John M. Stahl, traces the fortunes of an Illinois farmer's boy born in a log house seventy years ago. The boy grew up to take a leading part in farm journalism and in the introduction of the rural free delivery and the parcel post. In the latter half of his life his associations have been largely with authors and critics in the Middle West and his book has several chapters filled with entertaining recollections of many friends in those callings.

*A Fighting Parson*, which records the autobiography of Alexander Irvine, is as colorful and candid as the most ex-

acting reader can fairly demand. Considerable sections of the book have almost as much of the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, long an outstanding figure in New York life, as of Irvine. But both personalities are fascinating and insistent to a degree. The Ascension Church Forum was a product of their joint efforts.

Mr. Mark Van Doren's compilation, called, rather whimsically, *An Autobiography of America*, and consisting of narratives by eighty Americans, from Captain John Smith of Jamestown to "Black Ulysses" of our own day, is an ambitious attempt to present American history as told in the first person by actors in the play. The relators are not conscious historians—their contributions being all the better for that—but men and women whose personal experiences, when put together, make a connected narrative of American life for three hundred years. But don't imagine that every episode of importance in those three centuries is included. Many significant themes were omitted. There is opportunity for other compilers to try their hands. The scheme is nothing if not flexible.

Fresh studies of two New England worthies appear this year—*Roger Williams: Prophet and Pioneer*, by Emily Easton, and *Unafraid: a Life of Anne Hutchinson*, by Winnifred King Rugg. It will be recalled that both these 17th century heretics were banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony and both went to Rhode Island. Roger Williams, who was an all-around good citizen and patriot, as well as an exponent of freedom of thought and worship, got on well with the Indians, but Mrs. Hutchinson lost her life at the hands of one of those tribes that lived in the vicinity of New Amsterdam before Tammany had a foothold there. She was killed within the limits of the present city of New York in 1643. *The American Jezebel*, by Helen Augur, is another Anne Hutchinson book.

Speaking of New York Indians, an adopted war chief of the Mohawks, an immigrant from Ireland, like some of the Tammany braves in later years, became

(Continued on page 12)

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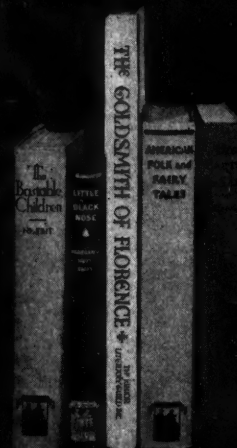
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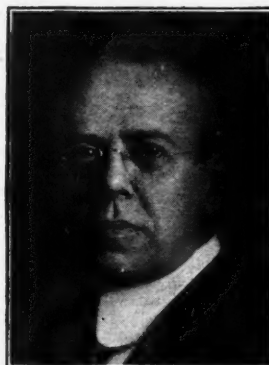
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*Why don't you write?*

# The World of Books

(Continued from page 8)

one of Britain's empire builders in America during the eighteenth century. His dramatic story is told in *Johnson of the Mohawks* (the Sir William Johnson of the school histories), by Arthur Pound and Richard E. Day. Not only was Johnson a Mohawk chief, he was for years the British Superintendent of the Indian Affairs in America and through his personal influence made the Iroquois allies of Great Britain. He died before the Revolution, but the revolting colonists thought they had no cause to revere his memory. His Indians remained British and Tory. Mr. Pound writes a racy account of a picturesque figure in our colonial annals.

Still following the fortunes of the red men, but coming down a hundred years later in time and shifting the scene from the Mohawk Valley to the plains and mountains of our great West, Miss Grace Raymond Hebard fashions from the life story of *Washakie*, for sixty years head chief of the Eastern Shoshones, an absorbing narrative, which involves the various Indian attempts to resist the White invasions incident to railroad-building and settlement. This old chief was always the government's loyal ally. He at least was one "good Indian" in a period when it was the rule to exploit the deeds of bad Indians. It is well that his fame has been rescued from oblivion.

At intervals ever since the Armistice books about or by the leading figures in the World War have been published. Most of these are incomplete; some are merely fragmentary and all lack finality. In recent weeks at least four such books have appeared. *Georges Clemenceau*, by Jean Martet, is in great part autobiographical. It is virtually what Clemenceau said about himself during the last two years of his life, dictating informally to Martet, who had been his secretary since 1917. It is authentic material and it voices the moods of an old and querulous man; but is hardly a contribution to history, save in a limited sense.

The old Tiger's colleague and fellow-radical whom he had fiercely opposed more than once—Aristide Briand—remains to carry on. Every important international conference since the Armistice has felt his presence. Eleven times President of the Council of France, repeatedly Minister of Foreign Affairs, he is now the outstanding advocate of a United States of Europe. *Briand: Man of Peace*, by Valentine Thomson, pictures this veteran of French politics at work and at play. The book is sketchy and at times superficial, but the subject-matter is always interesting.

The most striking modern instance of a war leader retaining prestige in peace times and becoming a statesman of re-

construction is afforded by the career of President von Hindenburg in Germany. At eighty-three this Grand Old Man of the Reich commands the world's attention as effectively as he ever did in the theater of war. *A Biography of President von Hindenburg* has been written by Rudolph Weterstetter and A. M. K. Watson. The military chapters of Hindenburg's life were covered by the General himself in a book published ten years ago. Other biographies are in the offing.

One other figure of the war period, being now in exile from his native land, has abundant time to indulge in reminiscence. *My Life: an Attempt at an Autobiography*, by Leon Trotsky, comes from Turkey. This is the third time that the author has known banishment. Before 1917 the Czar's government saw that rebellious subjects were duly disciplined by that method. To that system we owe Trotsky's brief sojourn in the United States (he was not favorably impressed by the American Socialists whom he met here). Trotsky wields a journalistic pen. He has some shrewd and pungent comments to make on his co-revolutionists back in Russia who exiled him—Stalin particularly.

The current season is noteworthy, too, for bringing out a thoroughly modern study of *Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator*, by Denis Gwynn. Gladstone is credited with the assertion that O'Connell was "the greatest popular leader the world has ever seen." He was an idealist who won substantial victories for the causes he espoused by the sheer brilliance and boldness of the arguments he used.

First in importance among recent English memoirs is *Mary Gladstone: Her Diaries and Letters*, edited by Lucy Masterman. Born in 1847, Mary was the fifth of William E. Gladstone's eight children. She was married to the Rev. Harry Drew, who died in 1911. Before her marriage she had been her father's secretary and all her life (she lived until 1927) she maintained close contacts with Britons eminent in literature, art, and politics. By the simple expedient of adding an index to the book the publishers might have made her scattered comment on individual Victorians available without compelling the attentive reading of 500 pages, a great part of which is of little or no general interest.

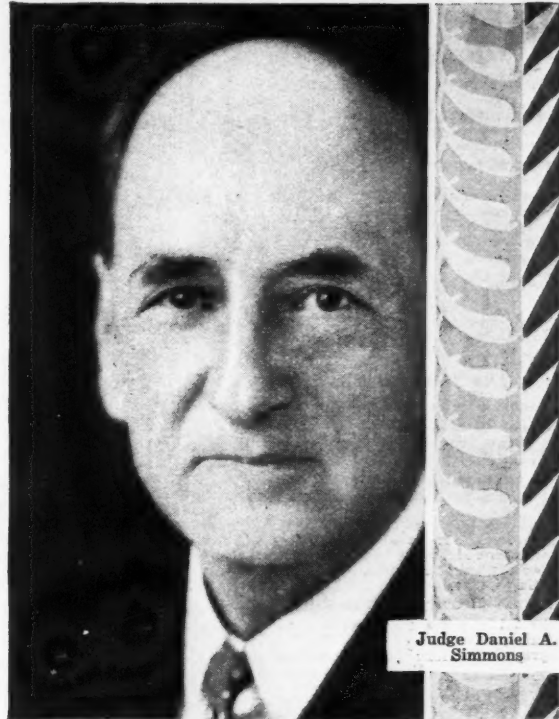
The latter part of the same period in English letters is covered in *The Later Years of Thomas Hardy*, by Florence Emily Hardy. Hardy died in 1928 at the age of eighty-seven. His widow describes the attacks on his novel, "Jude the Obscure," which are believed to have had much to do with his turning to poetry as a medium of expression. Mrs. Hardy quotes freely from his notes on the period of the World War and his meetings with



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## The World of Books

writers, from Swinburne and Meredith to Wells and Yeats.

The only possible excuse for another Wagner book at this time would seem to be the discovery of unused material, and that is precisely the justification offered by Philip Dutton Harn and Waverley Lewis Root for *The Truth About Wagner*, a work that might with greater accuracy be entitled "Wagner in the Domestic Relations Court," since it is wholly given over to the master's affairs with women, within and without the family circle. It adds materially to the prestige of Minna, the first wife, and in like measure detracts from that of Cosima, her successor, who died only a few weeks ago. The book is based on the Burrell collection of Wagner manuscripts, which turned up a year ago in England to confound the Wagnerian disciples on the Continent.

Boyden Sparkes and Samuel Taylor Moore have ventured to write "the first full-length account" of *Hetty Green, a Woman Who Loved Money*. The author who tells the truth about that remarkable woman is indeed taking his life in his hands, so far as his reputation for veracity is concerned, for the sober truth about Hetty Green reads like the wildest flights of fancy when it gets into type. Messrs. Sparkes and Moore have gone about the job as star reporters on an enterprising newspaper would have done. They have run down and checked up the stories that were current in Hetty Green's lifetime and the result of their efforts probably brings us as near to the facts in that unusual career as we are likely to get.

So much for some of the outstanding new biographies of 1930. They all have their faults, which we have been at no pains to point out. Few of them get very far below the surface of their subjects. Most of them are so taken up with what their subjects did that they give us no real vision of what they were. Even in the ultra-modern type of biography there is no over-supply of real character analysis. So far as American work in this field is concerned, the chief recent gain seems to be in better-balanced and franker estimates of our public men than formerly prevailed. The biographer is not so prone to cover up or gloss over facts that tell against the rounded perfection of his hero.

## Travel as a Guide to History

ONE OF THE most entertainingly written travel books recently offered for popular consumption is *Watching Europe Grow*, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. And it is more than

that—a very valuable historical guide which covers many phases and many places. The illustrations in themselves are a valuable scrapbook.

A youthful Uncle takes his Nephew and Niece abroad for the summer, and the trio travel exclusively by airplane. Uncle is a Heidelberg graduate and an expert on the past, so whenever they are "doing" an area, they become actors in the panorama of its brightest era.

They are successively: early Christians in Rome (viewing the city from that angle); monks on the Roman road to Treves; knights along the Rhine; burgers of Hildesheim, Lubeck, and Bruges; merchants of Venice; medieval students at Paris and Heidelberg; reformers in the Luther country; courtiers of Louis XIV. at Versailles; French revolutionaries; World War soldiers on the battlefields; and delegates to the Geneva League of Nations. All in chronological order.

The only fly in the whole delightful ointment is a certain laborious humor injected into the conversation of the three principals. This is tiresome, but an evil prevalent in many post-war travelogues. Here it is not excessively virulent.

## Industrial Italy

A VALUABLE if prosaic study of that secondary adjunct of the Fascist system—syndicalism—is *Capital and Labor Under Fascism*, by Carmen Haider. We are so accustomed to thinking of Black Shirtism in terms of "strong-arm" nationalism and blatant vaunting of country, that we are inclined to overlook the social and economic aspects of the movement.

Italian industries are run on a novel plan. Strikes are prohibited, and so are lockouts. Arbitration of labor disputes is compulsory, and *laissez-faire* is abolished, at least in theory. Even parliamentary representation is based on vocational groupings of the Corporate State. Miss Haider is a fair-minded author and indicates drawbacks as well as advantages. Her sketch of syndicalist origins is enlightening.

## Colonial Backgrounds

MR. IRVING BACHELLER has given us a careful picture of earliest New England and *niederdeutsch* New Amsterdam, in the form of an excellent historical novel *A Candle in the Wilderness*. Not content with the slapdash methods of so many of our chroniclers, this writer has fortified himself with an elaborate background of original sources—listed in a final author's note. His local color is authoritative.

## The World of Books

All the Puritans were not as stiff-necked and blue-nosed as modern wets would have us believe, though in the main they were two-fisted and austere. The gait of Teutonic Amsterdam is in marked contrast to Bostonian idealism. As one character remarks: "These fun-loving Dutch will be always kicking up their heels with a foaming cup in one hand after the day's work. Light carriage will be the habit of the place. Boston will be always like Endicott and Dudley and Winthrop—feet for carrying the load, mind on eternal things, sin-hunting eyes, brows like Will Shakespeare's. It's the root that makes the tree and the tree is planted."

Mr. Bacheller displays an intimate knowledge of Indian ways and customs, frankly obtained from historical research. The love story is sustained and deftly handled.

### What France Did to "R. L. S."

IT IS NOT HARD to find traces of French influence in Robert Louis Stevenson's writings; but the serious student of Stevenson will seek for something more than surface indications. What French authors, it will be asked, chiefly interested "R. L. S."? What school of French literature most attracted him? In what specific ways did French letters contribute to the formation of a Stevenson style?

In *Robert Louis Stevenson: a Study in French Influence* Miss Harriet Dorothea MacPherson makes a praiseworthy and successful attempt to answer these and similar questions. Her essay, amply supported by citations of authorities, appears under the auspices of the Institute of French Studies, Inc., which is associated with Columbia University. Miss MacPherson began her studies by retracing a part of the route followed in "Travels With a Donkey," having already built up a background from accounts of Stevenson's youthful sojourns in France as related in his diaries and letters, which are the best sources for French influence in his plastic years. His comments on Fontainebleau are illuminating. From the literary viewpoint, it appears that Montaigne, Flaubert, and Bourget impressed him most seriously. (Miss MacPherson concludes that he "outgrew" Balzac and Dumas.) He was keenly interested in Villon, Béranger, Charles d'Orleans, Jules Verne, and Victor Hugo. In general the French realism of that day failed to attract him.

Miss MacPherson is convinced that Stevenson gained the rudiments of a sense of style from the French, that in fact he owes his individuality in authorship largely to French inspiration.

### New Books Mentioned in This Department

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES: STATESMAN OF REUNION, by H. J. Eckenrode. Dodd, Mead & Company. 363 pp. Ill. \$5.

HIZZONER BIG BILL THOMPSON: AN IDYLL OF CHICAGO, by John Bright. Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith. 302 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

AN EAST SIDE EPIC: THE LIFE AND WORK OF MEYER LONDON, by Harry Rogoff. The Vanguard Press. 311 pp. \$2.50.

GROWING WITH THE WEST: THE STORY OF A BUSY, QUIET LIFE, by John M. Stahl. Longmans, Green and Co. 515 pp. Ill. \$5.

A FIGHTING PARSON, by Alexander Irvine. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 289 pp. Ill. \$3.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AMERICA, edited by Mark Van Doren. Albert & Charles Boni. 737 pp. \$5.

ROGER WILLIAMS: PROPHET AND PIONEER, by Emily Easton. Houghton Mifflin Company. 399 pp. Ill. \$5.

UNAFRAID: A LIFE OF ANNE HUTCHINSON, by Winnifred King Rugg. Houghton Mifflin Company. 263 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

JOHNSON OF THE MOHAWKS, by Arthur Pound. Macmillan. 556 pp. Ill. \$5.

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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

JUNE  
1930

## The Progress of the World

By ALBERT SHAW

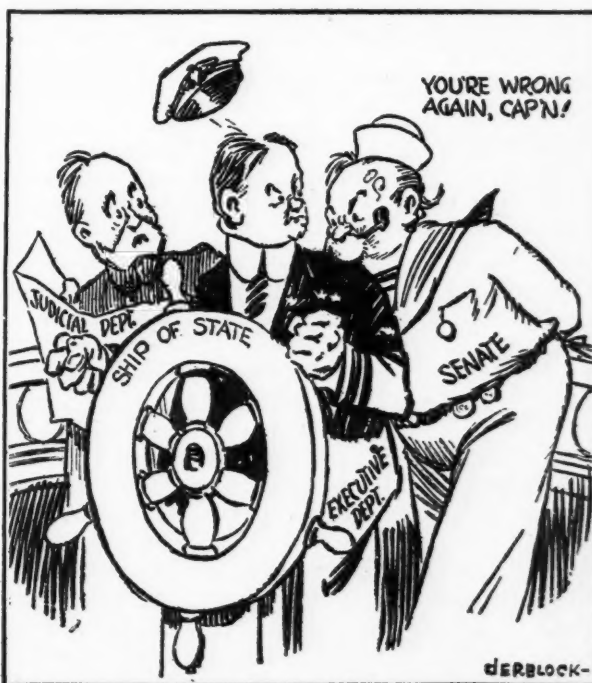
### The President, and the Public Business

ALL SEASONS are busy ones for the most heavily burdened official in the entire world; and the first half of 1930 will have provided President Hoover with no days for idleness, and scanty hours for relaxation. It is hard for an efficient executive to put up with the muddling and the delay of a cumbrous government like ours, with its checks and balances, its endless "hearings" before Senate committees, and its semi-independent commissions that pursue strange vagaries on their own account. But Mr. Hoover long ago learned the difference between doing public business under our political system, and doing private large-scale business with modern methods. To be successful, the President of the United States must take care of his health, cultivate a philosophic temper, accept without resentment what he cannot help, and meet stupidity and obstruction without the slightest loss of equanimity. The powers of the President are stupendous; and his position—lifting him above local or sectional demands—gives him a far broader and sounder view than that of any member of either house of Congress. If Mr. Hoover could be made Dictator of the United States for the next ten years, we should have before us a period of social progress and of diffused well-being such as no country has ever known since the Middle Ages.

### Popularity Sags in the Second Year

BUT MR. HOOVER is not a dictator, and he is not taking advantage of his position to attempt a measure of personal dominance that might seem distasteful or inappropriate. The country selected him to be President because of certain qualities, tested by long experience, which fitted him for leadership in this particular period. That this public confidence was not misplaced has been shown in a hundred ways during the fifteen months of his incumbency as President. He has exhibited a knowledge, at once extensive and profound, of all our domestic and foreign problems. He is a great administrator, with none of the prejudices of narrow partisanship. The executive

machinery of the Government has never been operating more honestly and efficiently than at the present time. Relationships with foreign governments have never been more uniformly agreeable than they are at this moment. It is invariably the case that a President in the second year of his administration meets with a complexity of seeming difficulties, due in part to political reaction. The novelty of a changed order at Washington begins to lose its glamor. But, especially, there are accumulating troubles that result from the work of a new Congress that is toiling through its so-called "long session." Viewed with some sense of historical perspective, Mr. Hoover's present difficulties are neither colossal nor exceptional. They are the mere details that go with his job. Popularity takes



IT TAKES THREE TO STEER THIS SHIP  
By Derblock, in the Los Angeles Times

care of itself. From Washington to Lincoln, and from Grant to Hoover, no President has found the wisecrackers, in Congress and in the press, praising him ecstatically in his second year.

Checks and  
Balances  
in Operation

AS REGARDS MATTERS that have occupied the most prominent places in the news during recent weeks, there are three that illustrate different spheres of presidential authority. The naval treaty exhibits the President in his constitutional power to negotiate treaties with other governments. The long struggle in Congress over tariff revision has kept everybody mindful of the constitutional check that the President holds upon the work of the law-making body. In his message more than a year ago to the special session of the new Congress, Mr. Hoover advised legislation for agricultural relief, and some limited tariff changes for farmers' benefit. A scheme of export bounties called the "debenture plan" was fastened upon the farm bill by the Senate. It was abandoned in the face of an impending presidential veto. With that debenture plan out of the way, the agricultural bill was passed and the Farm Board created. Again, the Senate has hung this export bounty upon the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. The House rejects the scheme, and the veto still lurks in the background. Congress and the country are reminded that the President has a large responsibility for legislative policies. As against the President's check upon legislation, the Senate has a check upon the President's vast range of appointing power, as well as upon the results of his treaty-making efforts. Appointees to judicial and other high offices must be confirmed by the Senate. Treaties negotiated under presidential direction must be submitted to the Senate to be ratified or rejected.

The Ordeal  
of Choosing  
Federal Judges

THE BALANCE-WHEEL of our governmental system is supplied by the federal judiciary. At the top of that great system is the Supreme Court. Its nine judges are appointed for life. How ought they to be selected? Under the Constitution the President makes an appointment when a vacancy occurs, and the Senate passes upon the choice. The Senate has full legal right to reject the President's nomination for a place on the Bench, just as the President has full right to protect the country by use of the veto power against such a proposal as the debenture plan. Earlier in the season, the resignation of Chief Justice Taft had left a vacancy for which President Hoover nominated Hon. Charles E. Hughes. Unanimous confirmation might reasonably have followed so excellent a choice. But, whereas 52 Senators approved, there were 26 who voted in the negative. It was their clear right to act as they did, while it is also equally the right of the American bench, bar, and intelligent citizenship to keep that action in mind in estimating the public usefulness of such opposing Senators. On March 8 another vacancy occurred on the Bench, Justice Edward Terry Sanford having died suddenly. To fill this vacancy, President Hoover selected a man already a federal judge, namely, John J. Parker of

North Carolina, who is a member of the Circuit Court. On May 7, after two months of consideration, the Senate rejected Judge Parker's appointment to the higher Bench by a vote of 41 to 39.

Owen J. Roberts  
Proves to Be  
Acceptable

PRESIDENT HOOVER did not take Judge Parker's defeat sadly or bitterly. Perhaps he remembered what a hard time President Cleveland had in vainly trying to force one New York man after another upon an unfriendly Senate for a Supreme Court vacancy thirty-six years ago. He named William B. Hornblower in September, 1893, and the Senate rejected him four months later by a vote of 30 to 24. A week after Hornblower's defeat Wheeler H. Peckham was named, and the Senate nearly a month later rejected him by a vote of 41 to 32. In other instances, names have been withdrawn when rejection seemed likely. On May 9, two days after the adverse vote on Judge Parker, President Hoover sent to the Senate the name of Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia. There had been quiet consultation, and it was found that Senators could vote for Mr. Roberts without being afraid of reprisals by organized labor or by any organized racial or propagandizing element. This made the Senators grateful to President Hoover, and eager to show that they were not altogether sour on appointments. Certain Dry Senators had heard that Mr. Roberts once upon a time, years ago, had expressed views unfavorable to the scheme of putting a police regulation like prohibition in the federal Constitution. But Mr. Roberts denied the allegation, without antagonizing the Wets. The appointment is excellent. Mr. Roberts is best known to Senators and the country for having prosecuted the oil cases on behalf of the government, at President Coolidge's instance. To lawyers he was already well known as a scholar and an ornament of the profession. For a long time he was a professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania. Chief Justice Hughes was once a professor of law at Cornell University, and Justice Stone was Dean of the Columbia University Law School. Our Supreme Bench is made up of men of high scholarship, lofty patriotism, and great sagacity. They are sufficiently liberal and sufficiently conservative to deserve the confidence of all sensible citizens.

Parker's Rejection  
in a Season  
of Politics

THE DEFEAT OF JUDGE PARKER would have been obviated by the change of a single vote. Three or four Senators who usually stand steadily with the Administration voted against the appointment. If one of them had voted affirmatively, the division would have stood 40 to 40, and the casting vote of Vice-President Curtis would have placed Judge Parker on the Supreme Bench for life, with the opposition to him at once forgotten. To regard this rejection of an appointment as a blow to Mr. Hoover personally is to take a short-sighted and mistaken view of the affair. It does not affect Mr. Hoover in any way. Neither is it of any real consequence to Judge Parker. He had been a rising light among North Carolina lawyers, and had become a United States Circuit Judge at a comparatively early age. He is now only

forty-four years old; and the debate in the Senate has given him a national reputation that he had not previously enjoyed. He was endorsed by a great array of eminent authorities, including a number of lawyers who had served as presidents of the American Bar Association. He was not rejected for any reason of personal or professional unfitness. If he had been nominated for the Supreme Court next December, with this year's elections out of the way, he would doubtless have been confirmed with the utmost ease.

#### How to Punish Judges

THE PHASE OF THE MATTER, therefore, that requires public attention is the political pressure to which Senators are subjected in an election year

like the present one. Besides a special election or two for unexpired terms, United States Senators are to be elected in thirty-two of the forty-eight States some five months hence. Nominating machinery in all these States is already at work. Certain distinct and aggressive elements had undertaken to defeat Judge Parker by methods that have the effect at once to weaken the independent character of the judiciary and to distract the attention of Senators from the merits of a subject requiring their unbiased judgment. In certain crude neighborhoods, disappointed litigants or fanatical radicals try to frighten judges by threats of shooting or dynamite. An elective judiciary meets with threats of revenge at the polls. In the case of appointive life judges, a different kind of intimidation is attempted. Union labor lost a case before Judge Parker in North Carolina, because he upheld a contract of employment under which the open shop was maintained in certain industries. Trade unionism has much to its credit; but its militant methods are offensive to some employers of labor. If the courts protect such employers, militant labor undertakes to get the scalp of the judge who upholds the laws as they are. If the President names for a higher place on the Bench a judge who is out of favor with militant unionism, the next step is to make it politically hazardous for Senators to confirm the appointment.

#### Undermining the Position of Senators

IF AT THE SAME TIME there should happen to be a sensitive racial element, easily influenced by leaders who think they have a grievance against a judicial nominee, the situation becomes doubly embarrassing. A Senator seeking reelection in a state where the combined opposition of two such elements of voters may easily defeat him at the primaries, or in the November election, has a hard choice to make. These threats are much more annoying in the critical circumstances of an election year than they would be at other times. Thoughtful citizens should take up the fight to protect Senators against such cowardly interference. It is shameful that Senators should be mobbed while trying to deal with judicial appointments strictly on their merits. The methods used to defeat Judge Parker were reprehensible in the extreme. It was, of course, President Hoover's duty to fill the vacancy as soon as he could; and it was the country's misfortune that the caprices



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HON. OWEN J. ROBERTS, OF PHILADELPHIA

The New Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

of politics—and nothing else whatsoever—resulted in the failure of a selection made by the President with intelligence and in good faith. Victories are of small advantage to those who have gained them, unless the cause is worthy. The methods of union labor have not gained anything in public favor by the defeat of Judge Parker. The cause of Negro progress has suffered a setback, through the mistaken zeal of men lacking the forbearance and wisdom of true leaders.

#### Some Questions for Judicial Candidates

WE COME BACK THEN to the question, how should our judges be set apart for their high duties? There ought to be some way to avoid recent experiences that have been distinctly harmful to the Bench. Lawyers of great standing like Mr. Hughes make sacrifices when they accept judicial positions. Reputable judges in our state courts or in the lower ranks of the federal judiciary, holding their present posts with honor and without question, will hesitate before allowing their names to come before the United States Senate. Well-deserved promotion ought not to be subject to the hazards of such a campaign of self-defense as Judge Parker had to undertake. We are moving toward a point where any man named for the federal judiciary may be expected to answer a series of questions. For example: Will you promise, Mr. Blank, if confirmed for the judgeship, to render no decisions except those that would please the United States Chamber of Commerce? Will you agree to consult the leaders of the American Federation of Labor before rendering a decision in a matter about



which they express an interest? Will you take advice from the Anti-saloon League and its leaders like Bishop Cannon? Will you allow your "real opinions" to be disclosed for you by Captain Stayton, executive officer of the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment? Do you recognize an irrepressible conflict between "property rights" and "human rights"? And, in that case, which side of the deadly issue has your sympathies? Are you a "liberal" or a "conservative"? And if, indeed, you recognize such a distinction, what is your definition of the one word or the other?

**The Senate's  
Ill-Used  
Prerogatives**

THERE WERE NECESSARY COMPROMISES adopted by our ancestors when they framed the Constitution; and one or two of them have made us a good deal of trouble. Those relating to slavery led to dire consequences. The compromise which gave big and little states an equal strength in the Senate has at times proved inconvenient, when certain questions have arisen, relating especially to economic policy. There is no remedy available for this inequality, and nobody is seriously proposing a change. But there is quite possible, in theory, a complete remedy for many of the deadlocks and delays at Washington. This would take form in a Constitutional amendment transferring the power to confirm appointments and to ratify treaties from the Senate to the House of Representatives. Such a change would follow the tendency of governments in other countries, especially Great Britain. The veto power of the House of Lords became a nuisance; and the alternative lay between giving a thoroughly representative character to the

House of Lords, or else conferring more complete authority upon the House of Commons. Congressional districts are equal throughout the United States. The House is renewed every two years, and it is representative of the people. It accords proper relative strength to larger and smaller states. It has efficient methods of procedure, and is one of the most intelligent and capable law-making bodies in the world. Seats in the House would appeal more strongly to men of high training and great talent, if the House had authority to deal with foreign relations, and to confirm presidential appointments. Such a transfer of prerogatives would afford the country great relief.

**Getting  
Senators  
Into Office**

THE BUSINESS OF GETTING Senators chosen seems to be drifting from bad to worse. In earlier days, the legislatures chose United States Senators—party conventions usually having selected the candidates. Entire sessions of legislatures were sometimes taken up with the deadlocked fights over the choice of a Senator, greatly to the detriment of state business. At times, there were charges of bribery and corruption in the legislatures. In order to remedy what was regarded as a bad system, we adopted in the year 1913 the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution, providing for a state-wide election of Senators. Having adopted a primary nominating system in most states, we compel our candidates for the Senate to look first to the popular nomination, and afterwards to the popular election. In some states this system has not worked so badly. In New York, for instance, convention methods are likely to pick the party candidates in advance of primaries; and the election itself is normal, as between parties, and not involved in scandal. But in other states—Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, to mention only a few—the popular contests for nomination are waged, at times, with exhaustive campaigns and at great expense.

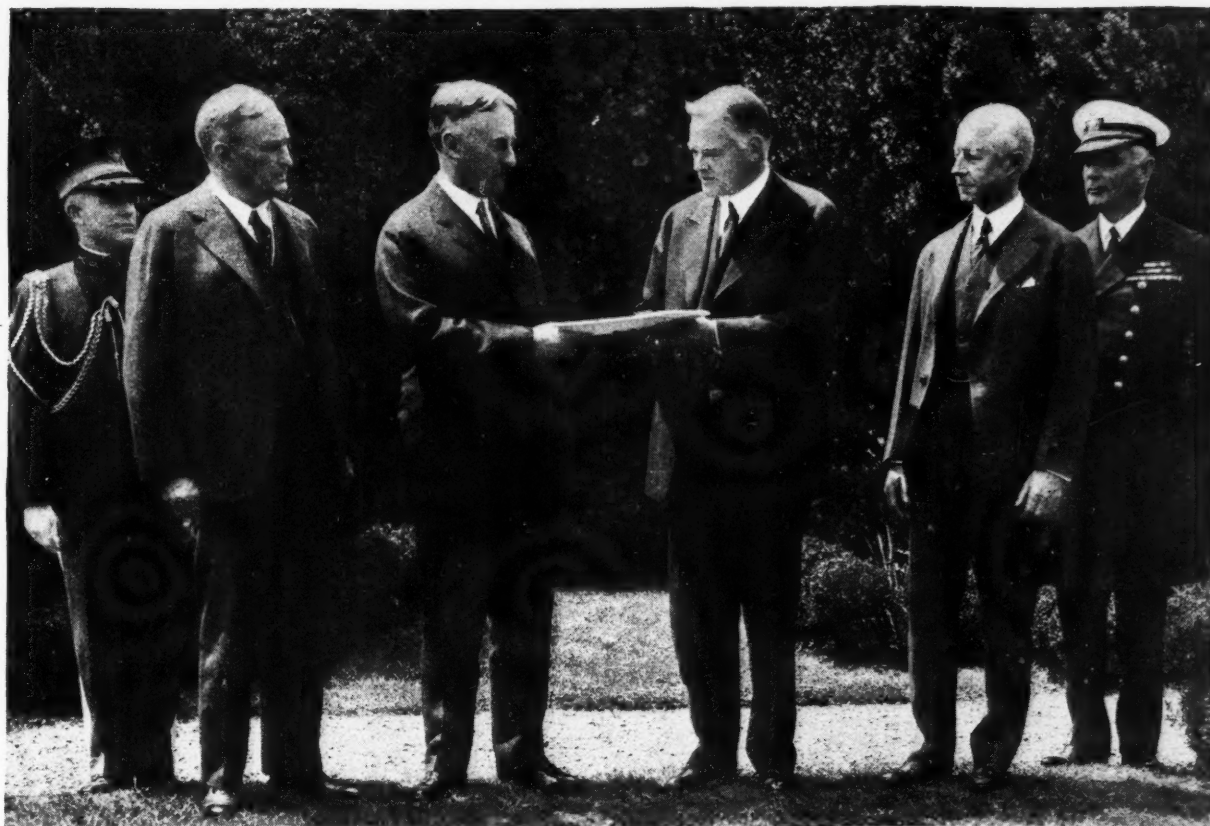
**The House  
Is the  
Better Body**

A SENATE THUS CHOSEN does not tend to be composed of the ablest and wisest men who might be selected by their respective states. The result of our electoral methods is a body that is not well fitted to exercise those functions that are shared with the President, but not with the other House. Senators from states where costly campaigns are not needed take a censorious view of the expenditures of less fortunate colleagues. All this disparaging exposure of each other's financial and political backing makes sensitive men reluctant to seek membership in a body that behaves so unpleasantly. The reasons for giving the Senate its special prerogatives have long since disappeared. The House would exercise them to far greater advantage. A transfer of the kind here suggested would add efficiency to the government as a whole, and would be advantageous alike to Senate and House. A hundred years hence we shall probably have a somewhat different framework of representative government. But the principles of the Constitution, let us ardently hope, will be permanent. Meanwhile, the mere devices for providing a working mechanism may be improved in various ways.



**A NEW TEST FOR JUDGES**

By Darling, in the Des Moines Register



PRESIDENT HOOVER RECEIVES THE LONDON NAVAL TREATY FROM HIS REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CONFERENCE

The document is handed to the President by the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, who was chairman of the American delegation at London. Next to Mr. Stimson is Joseph T. Robinson, leader of the Democrats in the Senate. Beside the President is the Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams. Four other members of the delegation are not present, Ambassadors Dawes and Gibson remaining in Europe and Senator Reed and Ambassador Morrow delaying their arrival at Washington. At the left of this group is Col. Campbell Hodges and at the right is Capt. Allen Buchanan, military and naval aides to the President.

#### Bringing Home the Naval Treaty

THE NAVAL TREATY had been agreed upon when our pages closed for the press last month; but the formal signature at London was delayed until April 22. Our delegates sailed immediately, and on April 30 Secretary Stimson, as chairman, accompanied by Senator Robinson and Secretary Adams handed a copy of the document to President Hoover on the White House lawn. There is no main aspect of the treaty that has not already been described in this periodical, particularly in the monthly articles of Mr. Frank Simonds. The subject is by no means, however, one that can as yet be regarded as in the background of things done and ended. To reach any kind of an agreement was, indeed, an achievement; and to round out the protracted conference in a spirit of friendliness and amiability was, in our opinion, a hopeful and a praiseworthy thing. But the test of a treaty of this kind lies in its workings and in its after-effects. Thus, even if the treaty were unanimously ratified all along the line, the powers concerned would have to live with it, year by year.

#### How the Picture May Change

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES have agreed to parity all along the line; and Japan, with a somewhat more favorable ratio, has also accepted tonnage figures for every class of naval vessel. But France and Italy have not yet agreed as

to their respective naval programs; and England reserves the right to lay aside the tonnage figures agreed upon with the United States, for cruisers and other classes, if Italy and France materially increase their navies. England means to keep her navy as strong as the combined French and Italian fleets. If England should find it necessary—in the line of her accepted policy—to exceed the limits agreed upon with the United States, we should have to abandon our claim to parity or else go to the expense of increasing our own program and spending large sums that we had hoped to save. In our opinion this is something that cannot now be helped. Mr. Simonds writes of these matters in our present number. He believes that Mr. MacDonald was over-confident in supposing that France and Italy could be persuaded to agree between themselves. Another main objection is that, in order to reach agreement with the British, we have undertaken to build not as many of the large cruisers as our experts thought we needed, and we have, instead, undertaken to fill out our cruiser tonnage quota by building a considerable number of smaller vessels, armed with six-inch guns, instead of the 10,000-ton cruisers armed with eight-inch guns. The British, with their far-flung empire and their numerous fortified naval and coaling stations, can use many small cruisers of a type that does not meet our needs. We will have to build them as large as may be, to give them wide steaming radius, arming them with smaller guns.



### The Treaty in the Senate

PRESIDENT HOOVER sent the treaty promptly to the Senate. The naval committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Hale of Maine, began at once to consider the bearings of the treaty upon our practical situation. The Foreign Relations Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Borah, decided to hold hearings, with Secretary Stimson as the first witness and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Adams, as the second. The two Senators who were members of the delegation, Mr. Robinson of Arkansas, and Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania, are cordially supporting the treaty. They are in agreement as to the practical terms of a seven-year building policy that might add about \$100,000,000 a year for new construction to the annual naval appropriation bill. Will the Senate ratify the treaty? Although it is too early to express conclusive views, we may regard ratification as quite probable. It will be analyzed and debated at Washington with the utmost frankness.

### Much Naval Building Is Requisite

IT IS WELL THAT THE COUNTRY should understand that the processes of disarmament from the international standpoint are not proceeding like magic. The United States, better than other countries, can afford a large and efficient navy, and the efforts of America for world peace will count for more if during the next ten years we cease to think that spending a little less for our ships carries us logically in the direction of genuine disarmament. We believe that, upon the whole, it is best that the treaty should be ratified by all the nations which took part in the conference. But, on the other hand, if it should not be ratified, we are inclined to think that such a failure would not greatly affect practical policies. The United States will not violate, in any case, the good understandings that were reached by Messrs. Hoover and MacDonald, and afterwards sustained by our representatives at London.

### Mr. Morrow Seeking the Senatorship

AN INFLUENTIAL MEMBER of our delegation was Hon. Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico. When Senator Edge of New Jersey accepted appointment as Ambassador to France, the Governor of New Jersey selected Mr. Morrow as temporary appointee to fill the vacancy in the Senate. But since Mr. Hoover was sending Mr. Morrow to London, the New Jersey vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. Baird, with the announced understanding that when Mr. Morrow returned Mr. Baird would retire in his favor. The conference lasted longer than was expected; and Mr. Morrow on his return found himself facing a contest for the nomination in the Republican primaries for the November election. He declined, therefore, to supersede Mr. Baird as appointee, and became a competitor with former Senator Frelinghuysen for the nomination. The primaries are to occur on June 17. Mr. Frelinghuysen had the advantage of having urged his cause in New Jersey while Mr. Morrow was absent in London. Although a former dry, Mr. Frelinghuysen had experienced a change of views on the prohibition question. A state-

ment on that subject was forthcoming from Mr. Morrow, and it was anxiously awaited. The dries were intending to launch a third candidacy, in case the two leading ones were recreant to their cause.

### What Does It Cost to "Make" the Senate?

THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE under the chairmanship of Mr. Nye of North Dakota is scrutinizing expenditures this year in the campaigns of candidates for the Senate. Mrs. McCormick reports an outlay of more than a quarter of a million dollars in her canvass against Senator Deneen for the Republican nomination in Illinois. She spent her own money and has given the committee an itemized account. She received 651,000 votes in the primary election of April 8, and Senator Deneen received 449,000. She had friends and adherents working for her in every county, and perhaps in every voting precinct. The money she spent was her own, and it was used in open and public ways to arouse interest and gain support. It happens that Mrs. McCormick is wealthy, and she seeks the honors and responsibilities of high public office. Did her expenditures put Senator Deneen at an unfair disadvantage? Nothing of that kind is apparent on the face of the facts thus far disclosed. If she had been unable to spend any money at all, her friends would have made a voluntary effort in all the counties. A little money for railroad fare or for gasoline as she toured the state to make speeches would have been enough.

### Mrs. McCormick's Check-Book was Patriotic

THE EXPENDITURE OF MONEY made it easier to hold public meetings and to stir up interest. If one has plenty of money, it is patriotic to use it openly and honestly in an endeavor to make citizens responsive to their obligations in an election year. Mrs. McCormick opposed the World Court, and Senator Deneen favored it. To stir up an issue, to the point of making the public talk about it, helps one side almost as much as it helps the other. Those of us who believe in the World Court do not consider that Mrs. McCormick's expenditure of money was in any manner harmful to the movement that we support. To sum it up, everything depends upon the manner in which money is spent, rather than upon the amount. A single letter mailed to every inhabitant of Illinois would have cost considerably more than Mrs. McCormick's quarter of a million dollars. Stuffed ballot boxes, false counts, bogus registration, and other forms of corruption cannot be too severely dealt with.

### Money in Pennsylvania Politics

THERE WERE PRIMARY ELECTIONS set for May 20 in Pennsylvania. Senator Grundy was seeking the nomination, and the Secretary of Labor, Hon. James J. Davis was also a Republican candidate for the Senate. Both candidates are high tariff men, and both are dry. The pending tariff is not highly protectionist enough, as regards Pennsylvania industries, to suit Mr. Grundy. Mr. Davis seems to think it as good as could be drafted under the circumstances. The important thing for Senator Nye's committee to inquire about is not how much money was spent in





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#### MRS. McCORMICK TELLS HOW SHE SPENT MONEY IN WINNING A NOMINATION

The Senate's subcommittee investigating campaign expenditures is represented by the three men at the left of this picture: Robert F. Wagner of New York, Gerald P. Nye, chairman, of North Dakota, and C. C. Dill of Washington. At the extreme right is the man whom Mrs. McCormick defeated in the April primary in Illinois, Senator Charles S. Deneen. As regards other pending subjects, Senators Wagner, Nye and Dill have all been unusually conspicuous in the debates and activities of the Senate during recent weeks.

Pennsylvania primaries, but whether or not the election was conducted honestly in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In any case, whether in Pennsylvania or in Illinois, the money spent by candidates or political committees is a small sum when compared with the aggregate amount expended by the newspapers to obtain and disseminate political news, and to give the voters the opinions and arguments of the candidates. The chief value of the Senate committee's inquiries lies in their emphasis upon publicity. It is well to know where campaign funds are procured, and in just what ways they are expended. There are no laws that set precise limits upon amounts. The subject has perplexities, as Mrs. McCormick has shown.

#### Economists Against Higher Tariffs

WE HAD EXPECTED to present in this issue of the REVIEW for the month of June a summary account of the shaping of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, with a synopsis of the important changes in the rates of duty, and in the administrative features of the law. But when these pages were written the two houses of Congress had not reconciled all of their differences. It is not likely that any of the last-minute changes will have given the measure such a character as to win for it a widespread popularity. There was made public on May 4 an extended and vigorous protest against a general increase of tariff rates, signed by more than a thousand economists, all of them scholarly men and women, and many of them authorities of the first rank. There was not a tinge of prejudice, or of old-fashioned theoretical free-trade propaganda, in this document. It was as practical as any utterance of manufacturers or bankers or labor leaders. So far as we are aware, there are no protesting groups of economists who refused to sign it. There are probably more Republican signers than Democratic. The signers are listed as belonging to 179 universities and colleges in every state of the Union except two. New Mexico and Wyoming seem not to be represented; but probably the economists from those states were delayed in replying.

#### A Veto Is Favored in Colleges

THE POINTS IN THIS PROTEST are well made. The document opens with the following sentence: "The undersigned American economists and teachers of economics strongly urge that any measure which provides for a general upward revision of tariff rates be denied passage by Congress, or if passed be vetoed by the President." Higher tariffs would "compel the consumer to subsidize waste and inefficiency in industry." They would "raise the cost of living and injure the great majority of our citizens." Among those who would lose by higher tariff values are "miners, construction, transportation, and public utility workers, professional people and those employed in banks, hotels, newspaper offices, in the wholesale and retail trades, and scores of other occupations." The document demonstrates that "the vast majority of farmers, also, would lose." They would be injured as consumers because they would "have to pay still higher prices for the products made of textiles, chemicals, iron and steel, which they buy." Farmers would also lose as producers because higher tariffs would restrict foreign trade and close markets.

#### Tariffs and World Relations

THE PROTEST DWELLS specifically upon the harm that would result to our foreign trade from higher duties. "There are few more ironical spectacles than that of the American government as it seeks, on the one hand, to promote exports through the activity of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, while, on the other hand, by increasing tariffs it makes exportation ever more difficult." The economists go on to show that our factories already supply our people with over 96 per cent. of the manufactured goods consumed in the United States, "and our producers look to foreign markets to absorb the increasing output of their machines. Further barriers to trade will serve them not well but ill." The document reminds us that American investments abroad were approaching fifteen billion dollars more than a

year ago, and higher tariffs would be detrimental to the interests of Americans who have foreign creditors. An increase in tariff rates would make it more difficult to solve the present problem of unemployment. "American industry in the present crisis might well be spared the burden of adjusting itself to new schedules of protective duties." In conclusion, the economists "would urge our Government to consider the bitterness which a policy of higher tariffs would inevitably inject into our international relations." Such a policy would "invite other nations to compete with us in raising further barriers to trade," and "a tariff war does not furnish good soil for the growth of world peace."

Some  
Immediate  
Consequences

IT WOULD BE REGRETTABLE if this protest from the economists should be regarded at Washington as of slight significance. It represents a tremendous force of public opinion. We already have a very high tariff, with our own business and that of foreign traders adjusted to its provisions. To change it for a more sharply restrictive tariff at the present time is ill-advised from almost every conceivable standpoint. Already our nearest neighbor and best customer, the Dominion of Canada, has proclaimed a scheme of countervailing duties to meet whatever changes in our rates may be regarded as unfavorable to Canadian producers. Another of our closest neighbors and best customers is Cuba, with economic difficulties to face that make it a harsh as well as a stupid thing for us to increase the already high rate of duty on Cuba's principal export commodities at the present time. There are those who might wish that the House had gone so far as to accept the Senate's debenture plan, in order to make it reasonably certain that the President would veto the whole tariff measure. The experience of the past year is enough to convince any reasonable student of the question that limited tariff changes from time to time can best be made in a preliminary way by the President, acting on advice of the Tariff Commission. This mode of procedure leaves Congress free either to approve or to disallow any temporary changes made by presidential order.

Washington  
Grows  
in Splendor

A VISITOR TO WASHINGTON as he reads the papers closely, is wholly unaware of tariff deadlocks and prohibition hearings. He finds the Federal City more beautiful every year. He learns that Congress has been supporting the architectural and city-planning authorities, making provision for a series of new public buildings. He finds the Memorial Bridge rapidly approaching completion, and he is told of the favorable prospects for the adoption by Congress and by the states of Virginia and Maryland of the project which comprises a noble park in the upper Potomac Valley, including the Great Falls, with parkways on both sides of the Potomac and with a bridge across the river connecting the two shore boulevards. The plan on the Virginia side includes a parkway from the Great Falls past Arlington and Alexandria to Mount Vernon. No finer thing could be devised in honor of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth than the execution of this admirable project.

Future of  
the Erie  
Canal

THE DISPOSITION of the Government has been to help the country in a slack business year by increasing appropriations for government construction, not only at Washington, but elsewhere. Appropriations for waterway improvements in the bill that passed the House on April 25 were too generous for the Treasury to meet, and they will have to be somewhat cut down. A very important item was the vote (148 to 59) favoring the federal acquisition of the Erie and Oswego canals that connect Lakes Erie and Ontario with the Hudson River. The state of New York, with no federal aid, has expended more than \$200,000,000 on these canals which give water passage from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. They are of an essentially interstate character, although lying within a single state. It is not proposed to reimburse New York in any way, but rather to nationalize these waterways, giving them the same status as regards navigation that the Great Lakes and the Hudson River already possess. It is understood, however, that the federal government will proceed at once to deepen the channels. This would in no manner militate against other waterway projects—the St. Lawrence route for example—that might be regarded as competitive. The plan of a second interoceanic canal, to be constructed by the United States under terms of an agreement with Nicaragua, is another of the great undertakings to which all branches of the government seem at last to be definitely committed.

Business  
Trends  
Encouraging

IT IS THE OPINION of business men that measures resulting from the President's conference held in November, 1929, have had effects of unprecedented importance, that are making a new chapter of industrial history. Not only the national and state governments, but the railroads and many great lines of industry have been definitely expanding their programs of construction and improvement in order to bridge over a period of business depression, and to check the tendency to increase of unemployment. That a business recession had begun before the great stock market crash is not disputed; and that it has continued until the present time is too obvious for question. It might have been far worse; and the best authorities believe that conditions will soon show marked improvement. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, who succeeded Judge Gary as the president of the Steel Institute, spoke reassuringly of business conditions in his address at the annual gathering of the nation's leaders in this preëminent industry. It is significant to note the new sense of responsibility that business leaders feel for the wage-earners in their various enterprises. A book could be written about the methods used in the present year, 1930, to avoid abrupt discharge of workers. The concern of national and state governments for the welfare of our wage-earning populations is genuine and commendable. But, as a practical matter, it is almost negligible when compared with the results that are being achieved by reason of a growing sense of loyalty and good-will between employers and the people on the payrolls of our large business enterprises.



### Improving Telephone Facilities

WE ARE PUBLISHING in this number a timely article by Mr. Herbert Brucker of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS staff on the present status of the invention which enables people who are speaking to each other through the telephone to see one another, as in a moving picture. Two or three years ago the writer of these editorial comments was present at the first demonstration of "one-way" television. Mr. Brucker has been witnessing the further development of this invention, which now works both ways. The scientists of the Bell Telephone system have been perfecting these ingenious processes, and they will in due time reach the stage of practical service. We have become so accustomed to the use of the telephone that we could hardly imagine ourselves as being wholly deprived of what is, for millions of people, the most transforming of all of the newer conveniences of life. Nothing else so multiplies the capacity of an individual for social activity and business achievement, within strict time limits, as the telephone. Vast sums of new capital are being constantly expended to improve and extend this system of communication.

### Most Service for Least Money

NO OTHER SERVICE of any kind in the world gives so much human satisfaction, and so much sheer monetary value for the amount paid by the user, as the telephone. The whole world is rapidly learning to use this instrumentality; but no other country is so well served by local and long distance exchanges as the United States. To make the telephone a government enterprise would be a calamity. The Government could not possibly render anything like the service we now have for the prices we now pay to the great telephone organization. Hostile attempts at public regulation of rates are short-sighted and dubious at the present time. The New York Telephone Company has increased its rates on justifiable grounds. As a political gesture, the state of New York has arbitrarily reduced those rates. But this political reduction is a mere fraction of the increase. The important thing for the public is to encourage the dynamic quality of the telephone system, in order that there may be no check upon its further expansion. There is no single public convenience in America that affords so much help in emergencies, and saves so much time and trouble in the ordinary course of life, as the "nickel-in-the-slot" telephone booths that one finds by the million throughout America. To maintain this service at the present rate of charges is to give the public something that rich and poor enjoy in common. Nothing else is purchasable for five cents that can for a moment be compared, in value of the intrinsic sort, with this five-cent telephone service.

### Radio and the Sherman Law

THE NEWSPAPERS one day last month gave reports of a conversation between Mr. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and Senator Marconi, who was on his yacht somewhere in Italian waters. These two names suggest another extraordinary service of communication, the possibilities of which are not yet fully realized, al-



ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC

The bridge is fast approaching completion, to afford a beautiful as well as a direct connection between Potomac Park, with its imposing memorials of Washington and Lincoln, and the National Cemetery at Arlington and the Virginia road system.

though the radio already has become so indispensable a factor in our social life and our newer methods of human intercourse. It is to be remembered that this service, also, comes to us through the freedom of business enterprise, in association with the researches of science and the constructive ability of trained engineers. The Government has been of no use at all except as an umpire, where competing interests were not in agreement about the use of certain wave-lengths. The sudden flare-up at Washington of anti-trust fury against radio developments would not seem, at the present stage of progress, to be of the slightest value to any genuine public interest. We may soon find that the United States Senate is appointing a committee to investigate Mr. Edison, on the ground that he might be making some further invention that would be subject to monopolistic control if it were brought to the point of practical usefulness.

### The Crisis in India

THE ARREST OF GANDHI, on May 5, was followed by riots, with loss of life and much serious disturbance. What had begun as a form of civil disobedience and passive resistance to the British rule in India has inevitably resulted in episodes of violence. A headline of May 10 declares that "Britain is massing 226,000 troops for the India crisis." While the American navy's airplanes, during the second week of May, were thrilling the people of New York with perfect flights in regularly formed fleets, the British military airplanes were demonstrating over the Pashuwar district of India with deadly menace. It seems an ironical thing that Mr. MacDonald's anti-imperialistic Labor government should be engaged in the same kind





LORD IRWIN, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

Conditions in India are admittedly better by reason of the fact that Baron Irwin possesses patience, tact, and sympathy, as well as administrative ability. He came to his post in October, 1925. After war service in France, as a major, he was successively Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, President of the Board of Education, and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

of coercion methods that Tory governments used to employ in Ireland. A valued contributor, Mr. P. W. Wilson, sums up the Indian situation for our readers. Also we are glad to publish a delightful close-up picture of the Gandhi entourage as it was early in April, from the pen of a young American visitor. Mr. Newton Phelps Stokes II is the son of the well-known clergyman, educator, and publicist, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, formerly of Yale University and now of Washington. The two sons of Dr. Stokes, as recent college graduates, are taking a leisurely year to study the world and its problems by travel and close contact. It is not likely that India will henceforth be happy as a British dependency, while it is still more unlikely that the varied peoples of that vast empire could attain happiness in the near future through independence. The British rule has not adjusted itself to new conditions quite rapidly enough to have averted the present unfortunate situation.

Publicists  
Listen to  
Thinkers

IN APRIL OUR NEWSPAPER EDITORS and publishers hold their annual conventions. The publishers gather the news of the world for American readers with notable enterprise, using all the new facilities for obtaining and communicating facts. The editors serve their readers with evidences of increasing intelligence, impartiality, and fidelity. Two distinguished foreign journalists, Mr. Wickham Steed of London and Mr. André Geraud (Pertinax) of Paris, deemed it worth while to accept invitations to visit Washington

expressly to address the American editors. We are publishing the essence of Mr. Wickham Steed's remarks at Washington (which were delivered extemporaneously) from his condensed manuscript notes. Mr. Steed has a brilliant and fruitful conception. He believes that we can make a business of "creating peace," just as in earlier times nations definitely made war their major industry.

A Just  
Conception  
of Peace

MR. STEED FINDS our economic society more advanced than our political. He believes that a new world status of "non-war" can be definitely created. He did not come here, as some people mistakenly thought, to criticize American policies. He merely made an analysis to show that we could not very well avoid taking some attitude toward Europe's endeavor to throttle an aggressor, in case of a fresh war between nations. The international doctrine of neutrality had its place in a war-like world; but neutrality implies sacred and equal belligerent rights on the part of both sides in a war. Whether we give advance assurances or not, we would be obliged, in the very nature of things, to help rather than to hinder the constructive efforts of other nations to maintain peace in an emergency. With Mr. Steed's principles we are in hearty agreement. We should doubtless uphold the spirit of the Kellogg Pact; but we are likely to meet cases as they arise, rather than to give advance pledges.



CHANCELLOR AND MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN

The portfolio carried by Mr. Snowden holds the budget speech which he delivered to the House of Commons. It is his task to find the ten million dollars which are required to run the British Government each day. Nearly three-fifths of this expenditure is for past war and current defense; and the British taxpayer will not wish to spend other huge sums to combat civil strife in India.

# History in the Making

From April 11 to May 12, 1930

## NAVIES

### April

- 11.. FRANCE and Italy agree to halt battleship construction until 1936, thus joining the three other powers at the London Naval Conference—Britain, Japan, and the United States—in one part of the treaty. President Hoover wires his congratulations to Secretary Stimson on the success of the conference. Addressing press reporters, he hails the naval holiday as one billion dollars in the American pocketbook.
- 22.. REPRESENTATIVES of the five powers at the London Conference sign a treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament. No capital ships will be built during 1931-6. Construction of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines is limited in a part of the treaty signed only by Britain, Japan, and the United States.
- 27.. ITALY launches four cruisers and a submarine, each from a different seaport. The occasion is the Fascist national holiday. Two of the cruisers are 10,000 tons; two are 5,000.

### May

- 1.. PRESIDENT HOOVER sends the London naval treaty to the Senate, with a brief message asking for ratification. The document is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations (whose chairman, Mr. Borah, expresses himself as friendly), but the Committee on Naval Affairs will also hold hearings.

## PROHIBITION

### April

- 13.. CONGRESSMEN James M. Beck of Pennsylvania and Florence P. Kahn of California attack prohibition in Carnegie Hall, New York. They charge the corruption of youth, and talk of nullification by protesting states. The occasion is Thomas Jefferson's Birthday.
- 15.. CONGRESSMAN TINKHAM of Massachusetts states before the Senate "lobby" committee that the Anti-Saloon League has embarked on a five-year campaign for votes, to cost \$850,000 annually.
- 16.. HENRY CURRAN, head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, testifies before the Senate Judiciary Committee that "three out of four Americans" and "five sovereign states" are in revolt against the Eighteenth Amendment.
- 24.. SIR HENRY DRAYTON, chief of Ontario Liquor Control, testifies before the House Judiciary Committee that Canada has found "true temperance" under the governmental system. This contradicts the testimony of Ontario's ex-Premier, Drury, who had pronounced Canadian government control a failure. The Drayton evidence concludes the hearings of the House Committee, which opened February 12.
- 28.. THE President sends Congress a special message concerning law enforcement, reminding that the White House cannot do its share without the legislators—and suggesting that dilatory methods be discarded in dealing with the situation.

### May

- 5.. THE Supreme Court rules that liquor-making paraphernalia is contraband when "offered for sale in such a way as purposely to attract purchasers who want them for the unlawful manufacture" of illicit intoxicants. This decision will aid enforcement.

## THE UNITED STATES

### April

- 21.. THE Senate Judiciary Committee votes 10 to 6 to report adversely upon the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court. Labor and Negro organizations are opposed to him as reactionary.
- 25.. THE House of Representatives authorizes appropriations for river and harbor improvement aggregating \$110,000,000, twice as much as a pending Senate bill provides. The bill accepts the transfer of Oswego and Erie canals from the state of New York, without cost but with the understanding that the federal government will improve and maintain them.
- 27.. THE Treasury reports on taxes collected during nine months ending with March—business in the first half prosperous beyond precedent, the second half decidedly depressed. The total is \$2,277,453,096, an increase of \$140,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1928-29, although income rates for individuals and corporations were reduced as a depression remedy.

### May

- 3.. THE House rejects two Senate amendments to the tariff bill known to be objectionable to President Hoover. The Senate's debenture plan (an export bounty on certain farm products) is defeated by vote of 231 to 161. The Senate's repeal of the flexible provision of the present tariff law (giving the President power to raise or lower rates) is overruled, 236 to 154.
- 7.. THE Senate by vote of 41 to 39 refuses to confirm the President's choice of Circuit Judge Parker to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—the first Supreme Court rejection in thirty-six years.
- 9.. PRESIDENT HOOVER nominates Owen J. Roberts to the Supreme Court. He is a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer who has never sat on any judicial bench. Once a professor of law, he was government prosecutor in the Teapot Dome cases. Though a few Senators object that he is a Wet, the nomination is widely regarded as eminently satisfactory.

## ABROAD

### April

- 14.. CHANCELLOR SNOWDEN's British budget for the fiscal year calls for greatly increased taxation. The wealthy must bear the burden. Income tax increases make the Briton pay almost a hundred times as much as the American taxpayer—\$527 on a married man's \$5,000 income, for example.
- 15.. THE French Senate ratifies a new automobile tariff, previously passed by the Chamber, 475 to 2. Duties on cars and parts imported into France will be increased by 10 to 60 per cent., with the heaviest levy on small machines.
- 30.. DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, speaks in the German Reichstag chamber on world peace. Using the German language, he stresses the importance of public opinion in international accord.

### May

- 9.. THE Young Plan is put into effect, as France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy sign the protocol at Paris. The plan, worked out early in 1929 by financial experts under Owen Young, later modified

at The Hague on the insistence of Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden of England, reduces German war reparations from \$25,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000. It is regarded as liquidating the War.

- 9.. JOHN MASEFIELD succeeds the late Dr. Robert Bridges as English Poet Laureate, an office instituted in the time of Chaucer. Masefield is 54, author of fifteen dramas, and poems of the sea, fox-hunting and other things English. At fourteen he went to sea, and traveled widely. While working as saloon porter in New York he read Chaucer and was first moved to write.
- 10.. THE long awaited civil war breaks out in China. On one side is the Nationalist Government of Nanking under Chiang Kai-shek, which united China under its nominal control in 1928, and has precariously held this control since. On the other is a coalition of northern generals, led by Yen Hsi-shan, governor of Shansi province, and by Feng Yu-hsiang. Use of artillery, airplanes and tanks makes the fighting on a 170-mile front more serious than usual in China.

### REVOLUTION IN INDIA

#### April

- 18.. THE first serious outbreak in the agitation for Self Rule in India occurs at Chittagong, in the Burma region. Raiders attack an arsenal, killing seven guards, and carry off a thousand rifles.
- 23.. GASOLINE and a match thrown on a British armored car mark the beginning of a series of riots in Peshawur, near the northwest frontier. Later, British Gurkha troops, met with stones, use machine-guns.
- 27.. LORD IRWIN, Viceroy and Governor-General, asserts that civil disobedience, whatever its professed aim, has fostered a spirit of revolution that is emerging in dangerous form.
- 28.. AN OFFICIAL statement at London admits that "during the disturbances in Peshawur City, when troops had to be employed, the conduct of two [Hindu] platoons was found to be unsatisfactory"—a polite suggestion of mutiny.
- 29.. THE famous Khyber Pass, between Afghanistan and India, is closed by British authorities.

#### May

- 5.. BRITAIN acts to check the campaign of civil disobedience. Mahatma Gandhi, leader and idol of the natives, is arrested at Surat. For a month he had exhorted the people to non-violent disobedience of British rule, himself making salt in defiance of the law. The Government announces that the arrest was made under an ordinance of 1827, and it is understood that Gandhi can be held without trial.
- 8.. SHOLAPUR, southeast of Bombay, becomes a scene of riot and death when police are overpowered in acting to prevent destruction—as urged by Gandhi—of toddy palms from which liquor is made. Eight policemen are killed, no one knows how many rioters.
- 9.. BRITISH authorities move to prevent further outbreaks of violence in the civil disobedience campaign. Forty airplanes make a demonstration flight over Peshawur district, and the home government announces it has 226,000 troops ready to answer a call to arms in India.

### OTHER HAPPENINGS

#### April

- 20.. COLONEL and Mrs. Lindbergh fly from Glendale, California, to Roosevelt Field, Long Island, in 14¾ hours. This achievement breaks the previous transcontinental record by close to three hours. The Lindberghs make one stop for fuel in Kansas.

- 28.. THE moon crosses the surface of the sun, causing a total eclipse in California, Nevada, and Montana, and a partial eclipse over a wide region. It is the first one since January 24, 1925.

#### May

- 8.. THE Passion Play, given every ten years since 1633, opens at Oberammergau in Germany in a formal rehearsal before 5,000 invited guests. It will continue all summer. The last of the early European miracle plays, it portrays the crucifixion.

### DEATHS

#### April

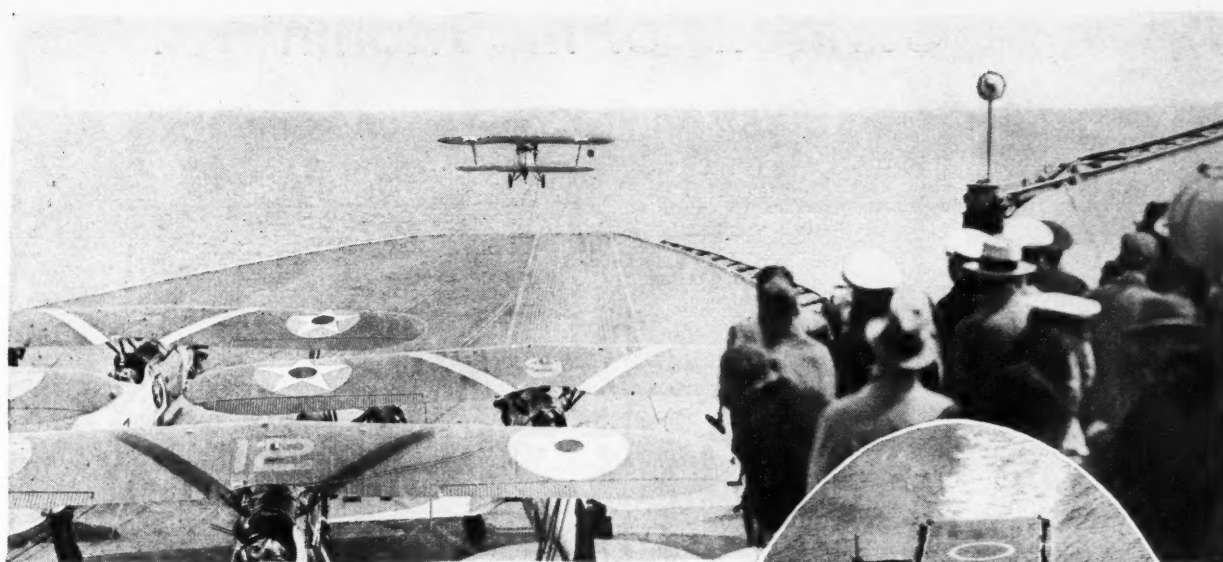
- 11.. BARON DEWAR, 66. Noted British distiller and sportsman, famous wit, and confirmed bachelor. Member of the House of Commons 1900-1906, and elevated to the peerage in 1919. He was a Scotsman.
- 13.. DOMINIC J. MURPHY, 82. Consul-general of the United States at Stockholm, Sweden. During the War he was consul-general in Bulgaria, and arranged an armistice between that country and the Allies, greatly weakening the German Entente.
- 14.. DR. SIGURD IBSEN, 71. Former Norwegian premier and son of the great dramatist. He opposed the separation of Norway from Sweden in 1905, and was stoutly pro-German during the War. His philosophical study, "Human Quintessence," was published in 1912. He had been a member of the Hague Court of Arbitration.

- 18.. R. Q. LEE, 61. Democratic Congressman from Texas. He had been a merchant, rancher, and banker; and had worked for intensive settlement of West Texas.
- 19.. CHARLES SCRIBNER, 76. Head of the famous publishing firm founded by his father in 1846. He had been in the business for 55 years, and paid Theodore Roosevelt \$1 per word for articles on his African hunting trip.
- 21.. ROBERT SEYMOUR BRIDGES, 85. Poet laureate of England since 1913. Born on the Isle of Thanet, he attended Oxford and studied medicine. He turned to literature and was called by Yeats "the greatest of living poets."
- 22.. ELMER T. MCCLERY, 51. President of the new \$350,000,000 Republic Steel Corporation, third largest steel producer in the country. Starting as a metallurgist and chemical expert, he headed the corporation in December, 1929.
- 26.. COUNT ADALBERT STERNBERG, 62. Austrian liberal statesman. He fought for the Boers and as a World War aviator; scolded Kaiser Franz Joseph and fought eleven duels. Books and good poetry flowed from his pen. He was a staunch defender of the Jews.
- 27.. MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT, 70. Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1914 to 1920. He expanded it from 7000 to 80,000; and spent 18 years at sea. A member of the General Board of the Navy.

#### May

- 4.. MRS. LINA STRAUS, 76. Wife of Nathan Straus, merchant and philanthropist. Born in Germany, she came to America and was married in 1875. Palestine relief work and the founding of pure milk stations for city children were among her many benevolent activities.
- 9.. COLONEL EARL D. CHURCH, 56, Federal Commissioner of Pensions since May, 1929. He was a Hartford, Connecticut, insurance man, who had served with distinction in the War, receiving the Croix de Guerre.
- 11.. COLONEL PABLO SIDAR, 27, leading Mexican aviator. He was killed with his co-pilot, Lieut. Carlo Rovirosa, when their plane crashed into the sea during a storm off Costa Rica. They were attempting to break the world's record for non-stop flight by a 5000-mile journey from Mexico to Buenos Aires.

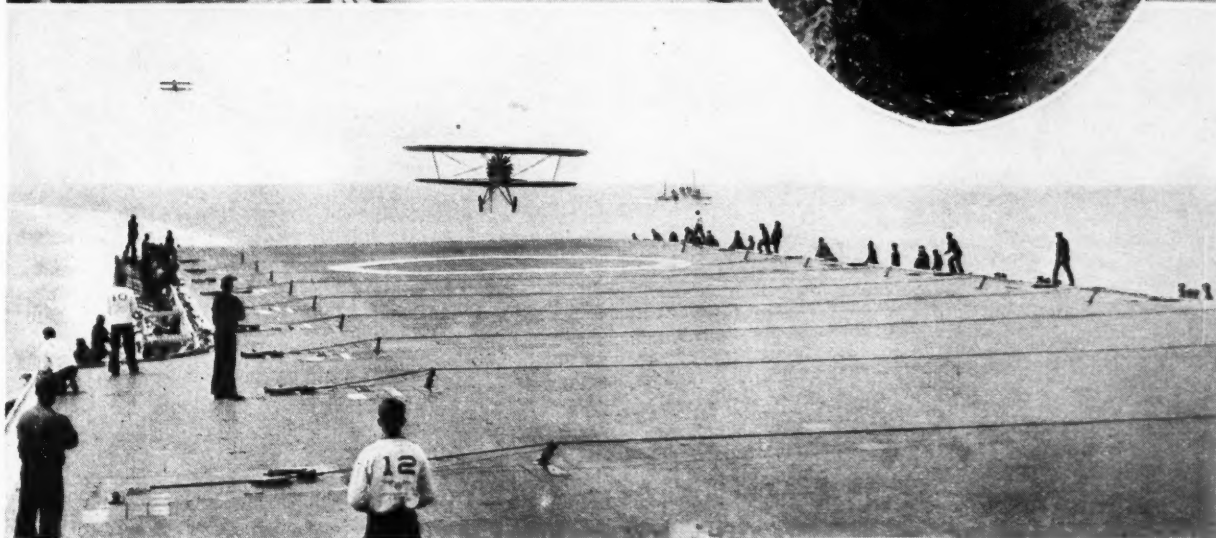
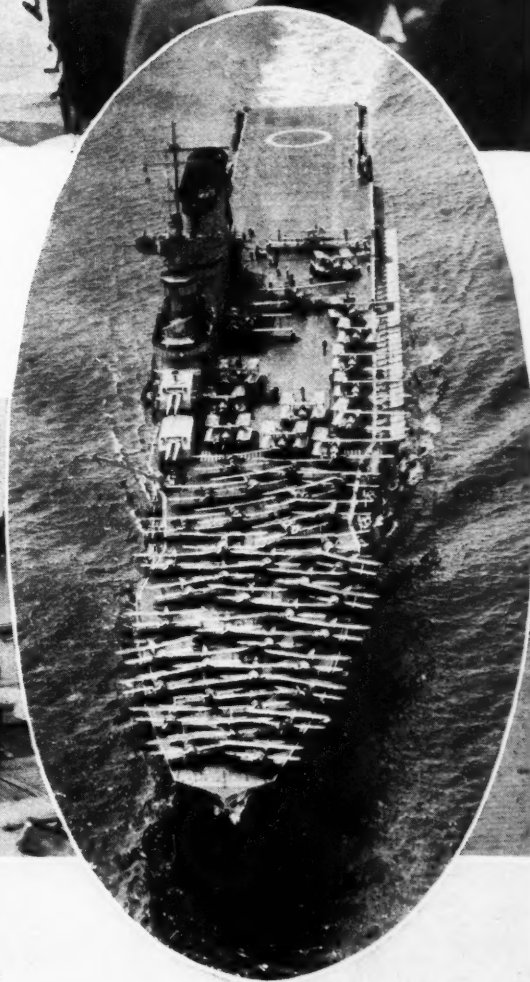
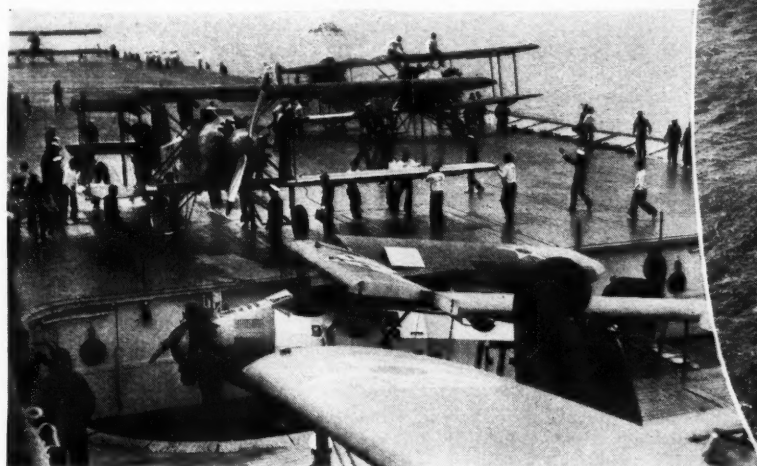




Photographs © Henry Miller

**WHEN THE NAVY FLIES**

Here are the first good pictures showing how planes fly from aircraft carriers. Though packed wing to wing, the speedy fighters above take off at ten-second intervals. At right is the "Lexington," a white circle marking its limited landing area. The lowest picture shows planes coming in. Cables stretched across the deck allow landing wheels to roll over them, but catch a hook at the tail of the plane and stretch out as they stop it. The center picture shows large torpedo planes—one going down the elevator, wings folded back.



# Cartoons of the Month

Supreme Court ▼ Tariff ▼ Prohibition ▼ India



"IT WAS A FAMOUS VICTOREE!"  
By Sykes, in the *Evening Post* (New York)



RUNNING HOG-WILD  
By Fitzpatrick, in the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)

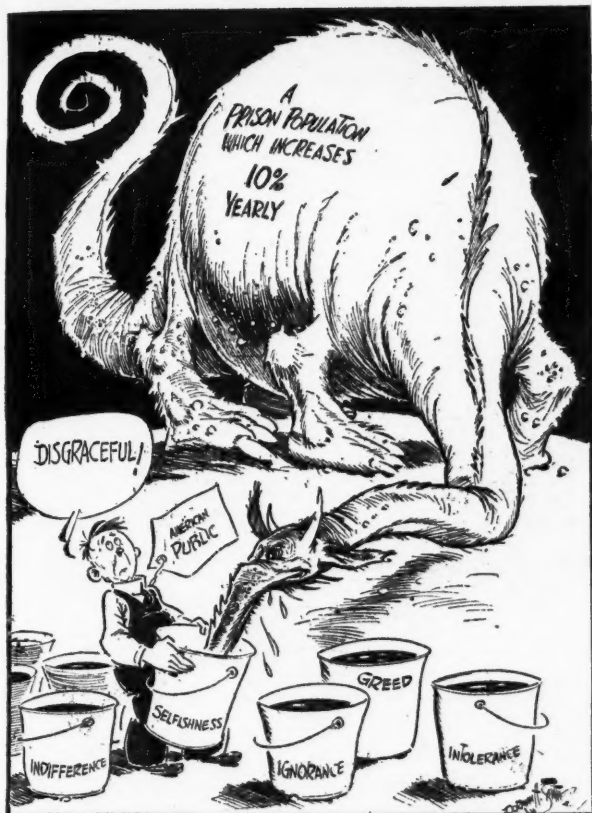


"SPEED UP! YOU CAN'T PARK HERE!"  
By Marcus, in the *Times* (New York)



LOTS OF EXCELSIOR, BUT WORTH GETTING  
By Enright, in the *Evening World* (New York)

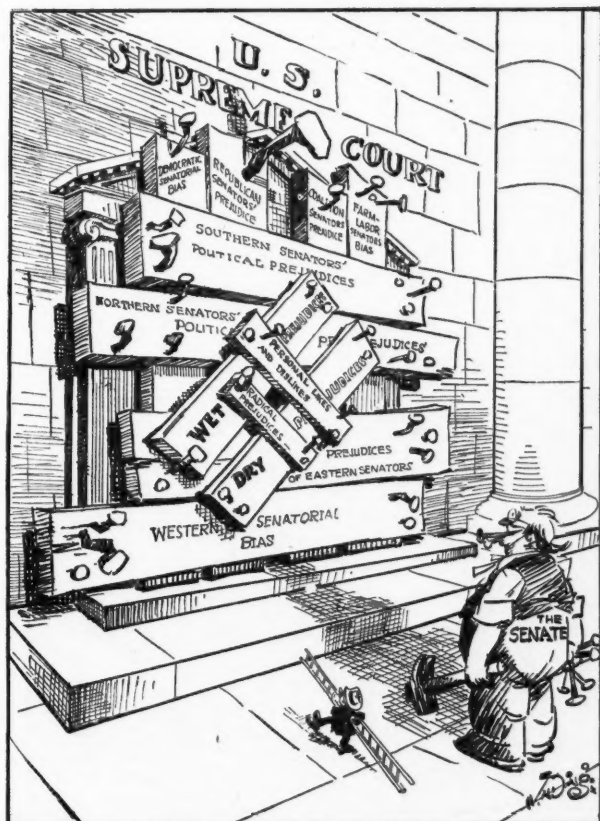




**THE FAT OF THE LAND**  
By Smith, in the *Examiner* (San Francisco)



**YOU TELL 'EM, PROFESSOR**  
By Duffy, in the *Sun* (Baltimore)

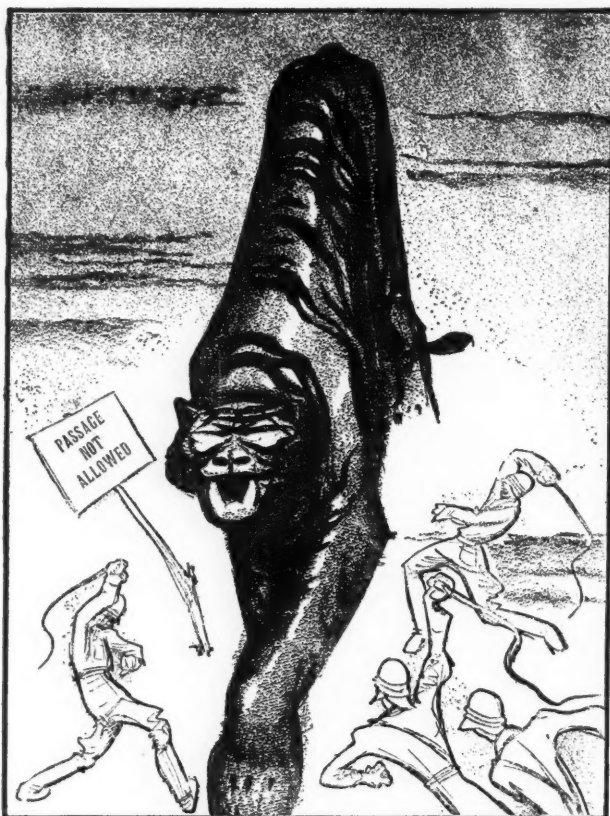


**EASY FOR A SMALL MAN TO GET IN**  
By Darling, in the *Herald Tribune* (New York)



**HE'LL DIE A NATURAL DEATH YET**  
By Chase, in the *Tribune* (New Orleans)





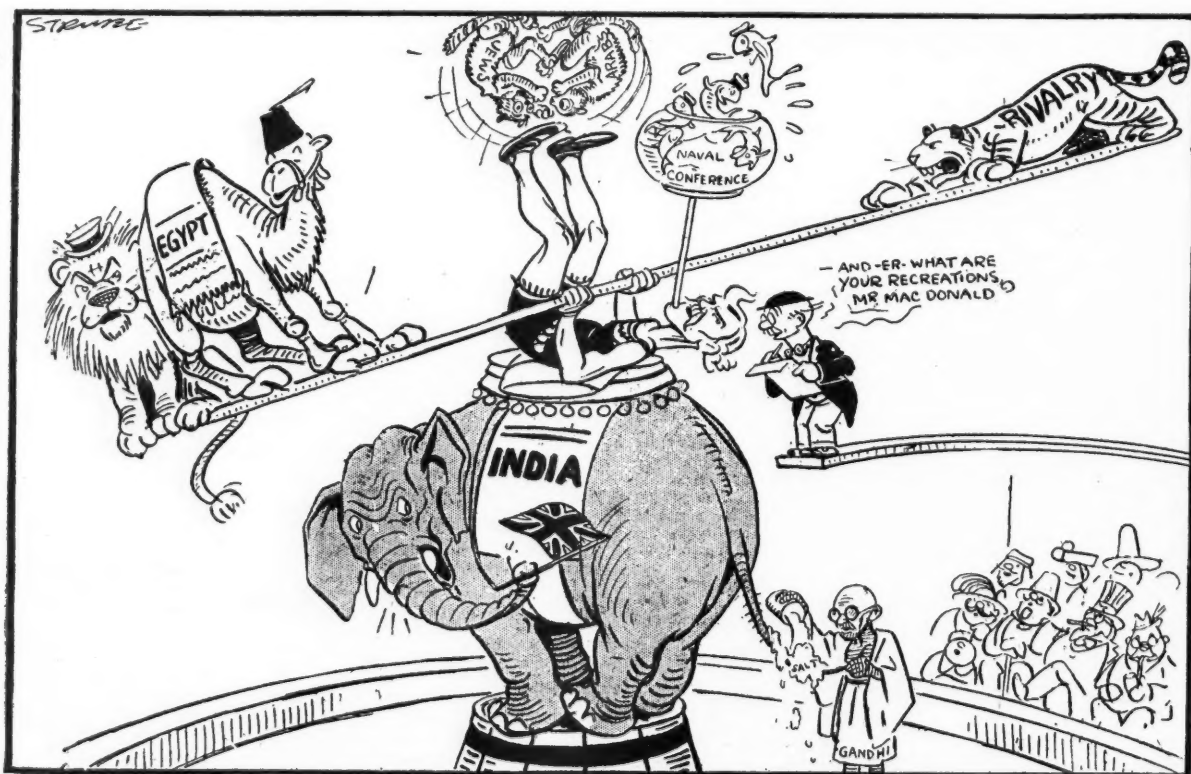
#### INDIA ON THE MARCH

Heavens! Does the beast no longer understand English?  
From Nebelspalter (Zurich, Switzerland)



#### PITY THE POOR BATSMAN

The British taxpayer finds collectors wherever he knocks the ball.  
From the Bulletin (Glasgow, Scotland)



#### THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S ONE-MAN CIRCUS IN FULL SWING

Ramsay Macdonald finds that a Premier's job is not a bed of roses.  
From the Daily Express (London)



## EUROPA OF 1930

The lady, astride her classical bull, breaks the transatlantic record to the disgust of British Neptune.

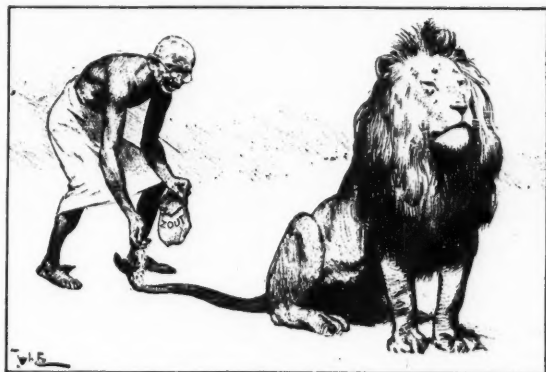
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



## GOETHE'S SUCCESSOR AT WEIMAR

Dr. Frick, reactionary Weimar official, blatantly defies the liberal German Government from the poet's home town.

From *Simplicissimus* (Munich)



## SALTING THE LION'S TAIL

Gandhi's salt tactics pester the royal beast.

From *De Groene Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam)



## GOOSIE GANDHI HIMSELF

India's nationalist leader defies the British salt monopoly.

From the *Star* (London)



## FRANCE VIEWS HER ALLY

The dictatorship of Yugoslavia apparently boasts nine soldiers to two civilians.

From *L'Oeuvre* (Paris)



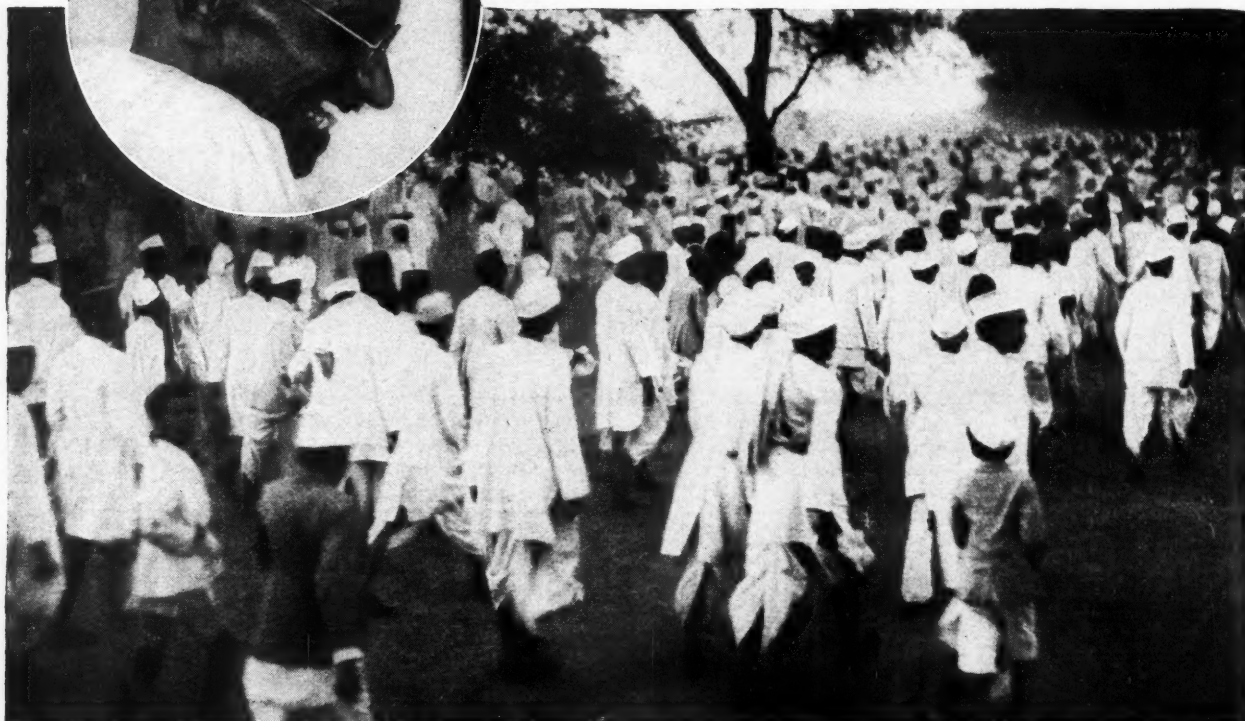
## THE AMERICAN TARIFF

Shall heavy duties on lace ruin Franco-American friendship?

From *Le Rire* (Paris)



# Marching



By NEWTON PHELPS STOKES, II

A YOUNG MAN not a full year out of Yale happened to be in India when Gandhi began his campaign of civil disobedience. How he went to visit Gandhi, and marched with him toward the sea, makes a story more worthwhile than many a ponderous discussion of India's problems.

**W**E WERE GREETED at Gandhi's Ashram by a stately English woman in complete Indian dress. She had even managed to dispense with a sun helmet by draping an extra heavy white towel over her head. We showed her our letter of introduction from Mr. C. F. Andrews which brought us a warm welcome.

As the tried male disciples were practically all on the march, the Ashram was half deserted. Women and children remained, and a few young men who had joined too late to be among the first chosen. They stayed behind, gallantly sticking to the spinning wheel but seeming rather pathetic. A man was deputed to

show us around the buildings. Naturally, as Gandhi is always harping on the simple life, there was not much to see in the way of buildings. They were all simple whitewashed structures. A round level place, with dusty ground swept clean, overlooking the river and under the open sky, is Gandhi's bedroom except in rainy weather. They showed us his indoor study, now inhabited by women members and not left as he had it. He told them, when he left, that he would never come back to the Ashram until *swaraj* (self-government) is attained.

To put Hindu cow-worship on a more rational basis, a dairy is conducted by the Ashram. When a cow is too old to give milk it is turned out to pasture and guarded till it dies a natural death. Then it is all right to use the hide for leather—though the hide of an old cow does not make very good leather! On one occasion when a calf was suffering incurable agony, Gandhi had the animal put out of its misery. Orthodox Hindus and Jains rose up in their wrath, but the Mahatma stuck by his guns. At another time he was criticized for having destructive monkeys driven away with sticks, but he replied (we were told) that if the sticks were not effective he would have the monkeys



# with Gandhi



WHITE HOMESPUN GARMENTS SIGNIFY THAT THE WEARER IS A FOLLOWER OF GANDHI

The picture on the opposite page, with a jovial Gandhi in the insert, shows the strange march to the sea where Gandhi made salt in violation of British law. On this page a crowd listens intently to their leader, who can be seen in front of the woman—none other than Sarojini Naidu, well known in America. Staff in hand, and homespun robe thrown over his head, Gandhi is addressing the crowd with raised and clenched fist. In the insert above is Motilal Nehru, the elder, wealthy lawyer and native leader who is expected to carry on during the imprisonment of Gandhi.

shot. He does not run his theories into the ground.

We had an interesting illustration of non-violence when the English woman—Mirabai, she calls herself—was showing us to our rooms. A swarm of ants was crawling up over the stone porch. A Hindu guest picked up a broom and swept them away. Mirabai approved, except that some of them landed in a puddle of water. She was quite worried about these, so I took the broom and swept them out for her, squashing not a few, but she seemed satisfied.

Mirabai has become entirely Indian. She is a daughter of a proud Admiral of the British fleet, quite beautiful and an accomplished musician. Now she leads the life of a nun. She asked us to come around to her room, where we chatted with her while she deftly plied the spinning wheel.

Meals are served in a long stone-floored room, where the inmates sit cross-legged with brass bowls in front of them. As special dispensation Europeans are provided with spoons, and chairs and tables two inches high. The members earn their meals by work, and eat frugally. But the food was surprisingly good, and we made the mistake of accepting more than we could eat. There were two soups, rice, green vegetable, raw tomatoes, milk, and delicious rye bread. A meal is

not a social occasion for Indians; hardly anyone said a word, and all ate fast and noisily.

After lunch we had a long talk with a young Englishman—a tall, stringy, enthusiastic-looking fellow, attired in *khaddar* (homespun) shorts. At first glance he seemed like a pretty simple soul, but we all got to like him tremendously before the afternoon was over. He came out in October merely to live with Gandhi and study his ideas. He told us that when he came he was honestly convinced of the sincere intentions of the British, thinking that their mistakes were mere stupidity. But he is now equally convinced that the whole British attitude is fundamentally wrong.

He is an ardent believer in Gandhi's cause, but does not think with the Mahatma on all points. He does his daily spinning merely because it is the rule of the Ashram, and says he takes great pleasure in swatting flies! Celibacy is the rule. True disciples take the vow for life. I gather from Mr. Andrews' "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas" that this is one point where the author also strongly disagrees with his hero. With all his earnestness, the young English disciple has a delightful sense of humor, and frankly prefers the West to the East. He abandoned all his work today just to talk with Westerners and get over his homesickness.



#### PASSIVE PROTEST

Railway strikers lying before the Bombay station to protest against the salt laws, hoping thereby to keep loyal workers from passing. At right is Gandhi, scanning the news for reports of his campaign.



After supper we had evening prayers. The service was all sung, and incomprehensible. After the songs came a routine meeting, in the course of which the young Englishman had to explain why he had not done his spinning the day before. The meeting was held in a sandy spot in the open air, and we slipped away before it was over. Our English friend seemed to have two primary criticisms of the Ashram life: the rule of celibacy for married couples, and the amount of time devoted to physical labor. He said so many hours were spent spinning and doing housework and attending services that there was not enough left for study. From the Westerner's point of view I imagine this is very true, but I suppose the Indian needs as much as anything else to appreciate the forgotten dignity of manual labor.

Everyone was so optimistic about the certain success of the present movement for *swaraj* that it was impossible not to catch much of the spirit. It seemed as if such faith could really move the mountain of British rule. Their estimates of the degree of support forthcoming from the peasants are surprisingly high, but undoubtedly they can not help exaggerating things.

It is hard to make up one's mind as to the right and wrong of the case. It is evident that England is unduly influenced by business interests in India and that the British troops, supported by the country, are here partly because it is a handy and cheap way to train recruits and not because they are all necessary

for the protection of the country. Moreover, it looks as if in some cases the police encourage Hindu-Muslim friction so as to interfere and justify their own existence. The serious differences between these two religious groups cannot be doubted, but it is at times exaggerated by the British to support their pet theory—which has certainly had justification in the past—of the necessity of an independent controlling power. And finally there is no doubt that many Englishmen treat the Indians in a manner that is patronizing when not insulting.

But I fail to see how a self-governing India would be better off. Corruption would waste more money than the present honest government plus some exploitation, and everyone would be squabbling. Many Indians frankly admit this, saying that for decades after *swaraj* the country will be in a chaotic condition, but that the psychological advantage of being free will in the end prove to be worth any sacrifice. As a matter of fact the country probably will not get home rule until, by forcing England to yield, it has proved itself capable of a high degree of self-government. Probably they will not succeed in doing it this time. Just what the outcome will be no one can tell. Fortunately the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, is a man almost



universally respected in India, and he may be trusted to act wisely in any emergency.

As souvenirs we bought at the Ashram store some "Gandhi caps," made of *khaddar* and worn by people who want to show themselves true non-coöperators.

The next day Gandhi was to march to Surat from a village five miles away. A night train landed us in the city for breakfast, after which we got a motor car and drove out to the village. Many Indians had also come out to see him. All the visitors and the followers of the march were dressed in white *khaddar*, but some of the villagers wore their old clothes. The main street, through which the march was to take place, was festooned with green leaves. At the head of it stood the only house with two floors; here Gandhi was staying. We presented our letter of introduction at the door and were told to come back in an hour, as the Mahatma was bathing. So we wandered around the village and took photographs.

We were the only Westerners there and always the center of a small crowd. They were glad to hear that we were Americans. Under a large tent we saw the eighty-two "picked" marchers sitting down to lunch. Many of them were spinning with little hand spindles as they waited for food. These were the men who had been chosen from the Ashram members to go as the first volunteers. They will reach the seacoast today, April 5, and tomorrow will start making salt. If they are arrested a second batch

is ready to take on the leadership of the movement.

We went back to Gandhi's house after an hour, and were told to come again at three. In the meanwhile we returned to Surat for lunch. Large numbers in the streets were wearing *khaddar* caps. This was also true at Ahmedabad, but we have not noticed it anywhere else in India. We ate at the station restaurant. Trains were coming in crowded with white-clad enthusiasts who made the building echo to shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi *ki jai*!"

Meanwhile it turned out that the car we had hired for the afternoon had run into a ditch. As it was some time before we could get another, we arrived at the village a few minutes late, to find Gandhi's house crowded with a delegation of Ahmedabad mill-owners. They had come by special train to present a large purse and urge the Mahatma to concentrate his opposition on foreign cloth, rather than machine-made goods. Gandhi thanked them for the contribution but could not change his program.

At four o'clock Gandhi addressed a large gathering in a nearby orchard. Three of us were shown to excellent seats. My first impression of him as he mounted the platform was one of surprising physical vigor. After all one hears of his frailness (except for the fact that he has lost all but three or four teeth and

#### LIKE THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

Below are Gandhi's followers crossing a river on their march to the sea. There they gathered salt (right). Thus they violated the salt monopoly and launched the campaign designed to free India.





seems to disapprove of false ones as imported luxuries) he does not look his sixty-one years. He was stripped to the waist and looked poorly built but well developed. His mouth, partly due to absence of teeth, is surrounded by very deep lines, turning down at the corners with an almost humorous expression. For about ten minutes he sat there, quietly waiting for the meeting to come to order. He pulled out some corded cotton, a little hand spindle, and set to work, seemingly as oblivious of his surroundings as any craftsman in his shop.

At length the meeting was opened with a song accompanied on an Indian stringed instrument. Then Gandhi started to speak. The talk lasted about half an hour—his hands busy spinning cotton throughout. Many of the audience followed his example. At the start he apparently made some humorous remarks, for there was a good deal of laughter, and then he went on in a quiet voice that could hardly have reached the edge of the crowd. We were told that it was just his usual line of argument. I am poor at estimating numbers, but my guess would be that the crowd contained about a thousand.

After the meeting we got talking to a young Indian who spoke with a trace of American accent. He had just come back from nearly ten years in the States, where he attended various midwestern universities. He said it was a bit hard to get used to Indian ways again. As one of the selected marchers he had to dress in *khaddar*, so he sent his American knickerbockers and a knapsack to the tailor to have them copied in homespun! He showed us around the village hotel where the marchers were accommodated. Later, when I took his picture he asked me to send copies with a little news story to a couple of midwestern college papers. It seemed almost unbelievable that a man who had studied and taught economics should be out on such a crusade. While we were talking with him someone came to tell us that Gandhi wanted to see us.

There were several other persons sitting on the floor when we came in. Gandhi was leaning against a pillow at one end, spinning. He was gracious in greeting us, asked a few questions about our traveling, inquired about Mr. Andrews, and wanted to know whether we had any questions to ask—but we must not try to think up any on the spot. I asked him to what extent he thought his program was applicable to the West. He said: "In its entirety." He realized that hand spinning would seem preposterous to Westerners, but he was convinced that it is a sound solution of universal economic problems. A Harvard friend who joined us for this trip asked him to what ex-

tent he felt that scientific research should continue. Gandhi replied that he was in favor of all research that could help humanity, but did not see any point in sending expeditions to the North Pole. After this he said pleasantly, "that will conclude the interview."

We had sent the car back, deciding to accompany the march to Surat. Promptly at 6 o'clock Gandhi led off, at an amazingly fast pace. He was followed first by the 82 marchers and then by a large crowd. Some of them were enthusiasts, and others were probably just out for a spree. The way lay largely along footpaths till we crossed the river on a railway track and reached the outskirts of the town.

I walked nearly all the way with a distant cousin of Gandhi, who had come up from Bombay for the day. He said he had sent a couple of brothers to join the march, but could not join himself on account of "social" considerations. I gathered that he felt someone in the family ought to be earning money.

We passed through another village en route. The inhabitants stood at the door steps, stolidly watching the parade go by but betraying no enthusiasm. Perhaps the potential *swarajists* had already joined the march farther back. By the time we had crossed the railway bridge, the crowd was about a mile long and it was hopeless to see anything; so we followed a division of the crowd that went right in along the tracks to the railway station. As we entered the yards a police whistle tooted behind us and a small hand-car passed by, pushed by running coolies. Three or four chairs were placed in front for some uninterested looking Englishmen—probably railway officials out to see that no damage was done. Behind their chairs stood Sepoys armed with rifles. Then came another car, with more soldiers, the Indian officers sitting erect with crossed arms. It was such a ridiculous sight to see all this dignity on ten-foot push cars that we joined in the laughter of the crowd, much as we sympathized with the efforts of the authorities to protect railway property.

We had walked at the rate of about four miles an hour all the way in and were quite exhausted. Some Indians tried to follow us into the first-class refreshment room and were promptly kicked out by a fat old Cockney, who said: "There's no room for Gandhi boys in here. They went away good-naturedly. The Indians certainly seem well fitted for a non-violent war. One sees this in the tactics of baggage coolies when not satisfied with a tip. They never swear and shout like the Chinese, but just wait around meekly for several minutes murmuring supplications.

That night we went on to Bombay.



THE END OF A PERFECT NON-COOPERATIVE DAY

# Crisis in India

By P. W. WILSON

AN OUTSTANDING British journalist shows  
what lies behind the Indian bid for freedom  
that is shaking the British Empire.

**W**HATEVER EMOTIONS are aroused by the arrest and courteous detention of Mahatma Gandhi, that event has reduced the complicated problem of India to its simplest terms. The decisive question at this moment is whether British rule is to be brought, here and now, to an end.

The population of India is 340,000,000 persons, or one-fifth of the people on this planet. It is a population three times that of the United States and more than the population of North and South America and Africa combined. The number of British officials in India is under 2000, or about one to 170,000 citizens. The British troops in India, even with the country disturbed, do not exceed 60,000 officers and men, or one soldier to 5500 civilians. The Indian troops, officered mainly by British, number 160,000, or nearly three to one of the British under arms. The police are mainly Indian; so is the magistracy.

Under these circumstances, the British sovereignty, be it popular or unpopular, must be based upon the acquiescence of India as a whole. To what extent has that acquiescence been withdrawn? To what extent does it continue?

In pride of race, India is united. That pride is challenged by the mere fact of British rule. No display of tact, however solicitous, alters the fundamental principle that the British do not settle in India, do not share their clubs always with Indians and, save in special and socially ignored instances, do not marry Indians. This humiliating discrimination, as the Indians regard it, is intensified by restrictions on migration. It is not only that the Indian as a resident, not being Caucasian, is excluded from the United States and declared ineligible for citizenship. Within his own sovereignty under King George, he finds that, in effect, the doors of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, and even of Africa are closed against him. The enormous influence of Gandhi is due, not to his political decisions, whatever they may be, not to his spinning of cotton and "salt-legging" pilgrimages, but to the circumstance that he symbolizes the claim of the Indian, as an Indian, to be recognized as a citizen among white citizens. Of that claim, the demand for independence is the natural expression and it is a determined demand.

To the ideal of a manhood, owning no superior, the youth of India has responded. It is the young men who have rejected all compromise and driven Gandhi himself into the extreme position. In the program of Swaraj, or home rule, they see an escape from and a revenge for those social slights at which the sensitive soul of youth so keenly smarts.

It is in the Indian National Congress that pride of race has been embodied; and this Congress, substitut-

ing an Indian flag for the Union Jack, is India's alternative to the British Raj or rule. The Congress has declared for independence, passive resistance to the law, and a refusal by Indians to cooperate in any way with the government.

But the Congress has discovered that pride of race, however just, however human, is not the only pride which exalts the sentiment of a community. There are also pride of pedigree, pride of religion, and, last but not least, pride of caste. It is thus sectional as well as racial pride that affects the outlook.

Pride of pedigree is embodied in no fewer than 700 Indian princes and chieftains, ruling 70,000,000 people. With some truth the Nationalists declare that certain of these potentates extort from their subjects in taxes the revenues which in Paris they squander on luxury and display; and the precedents of history—for instance, in Italy, in Germany, in Scotland—suggest that these magnates, now enjoying the status of the Emperor-King's allies, will subside one day into a merely landowning aristocracy. Indeed, the ordinary processes of intercommunication and commerce are already breaking down the feudal frontiers. But, at the moment, the Indian princes stand solid behind the British Raj—and this means that they and their states are strongly opposed to Gandhi.

**W**ITH ENTIRE SINCERITY, Gandhi has sought to develop a citizenship, inclusive of all Indians, whatever be their faiths. But it is an irony that his efforts have had exactly the opposite effect. The reason has been easier to explain than to foresee. In running, let us say, a street car in Calcutta, Hindu and Moslem and Christian can cooperate. Such a street car does not challenge belief and ceremonial. When, however, Gandhi deprecated merely Western improvements like street cars and emphasized mysticism, he drew India onto the very ground where her differences are most acute. The passengers, who sit side by side in the street car, riot against one another around the temple of the Hindu and the mosque of the Moslem. In India, as in some other countries, it has been the spiritual that has split citizenship into schisms.

The National Congress has had no difficulty in being Hindu. But it has failed as yet to be Moslem also, and the Moslems can muster a population of 70,000,000 Indians. Today the Moslems, as a body, are ranged definitely against the demand for independence as formulated by the Congress at Lahore last New Year; and, from time to time, the smoldering rivalry breaks out into fierce rioting.

Of spiritual pride, caste is the quintessence. The



soldiers at Peshawar, who recently mutinied, were Hindus of high caste. But the upheaval, so far from helping the Nationalists, has tended to emphasize the sectional aspect of the movement. For caste results in outcasts, and, of the untouchables, there are today no fewer than 60,000,000. To his honor, Gandhi, though a Hindu, receives them. But so did the Prince of Wales, and like the Moslems, the untouchables support the British Raj. Of an ultimate civic equality, Western institutions seem to them to offer the best hope.

In human affairs, pride is an important factor. But there are other factors to be considered, and among them peace, prosperity, health, knowledge, happiness. Amid the furore that is reported in the press, most people in India are living their normal life and do not wish to be disturbed.

**U**NDER THE BRITISH RAJ there are trains; there are irrigating streams of water that flow; there are hospitals that heal; there are colleges and schools—not enough of them—that educate; there are services that deal with any danger of famine and any epidemic of plague; there are police that protect against the thugs.

These are solid advantages, and Nationalists themselves take full advantage of them. The very delegates who thronged the Congress at Lahore in December of last year were carried in thirty special trains, provided under official management; and today, if it had not been for official surgery on his appendix, Gandhi would be in his grave.

Violent agitation against the law may be justified by special circumstances. But even so, it is expensive. The credit of India, on which depends her material development, is depressed. Her merchants are incurring losses. Bazaars, closed for processions and other excitements, are impoverished. It is damaging, undoubtedly, to the prestige of the British. But it is also a heavy burden on the average family.

If the British Raj is to disappear at this time an essential question is what shall be the alternative? With the British troops removed, and also the officials, and with the British Navy no longer interested in the Indian seaboard, is it certain that the new authority in India would be wholly Indian?

Unless India were suddenly to evolve a strong sovereignty of her own and of a character, not yet worked out even on paper, might not Russia, might not Japan, begin to display an interest in her destinies? The fact is, as every statesman knows, that the entire structure of Asia and of Africa would be shaken to its foundations. In the past an India perennially disunited has been impotent against such repeated aggression. Nor is there any guarantee or, indeed, any likelihood that today, if left to herself, she would be consolidated against a powerful neighbor.

If the policy of the British Raj had been negative only, it is doubtful whether any of these considerations would have weighed against the strong, simple current of racial antagonism. But the strength of the challenged sovereignty is that it yields to pressure. The Nationalists are not fighting a Curzon, with his conception of autocracy illuminated by Durbars. For

twelve years it has been declared to India that the goal of British policy is Dominion status. On the one hand, therefore, we have Nationalists demanding the right to govern their own country. On the other hand, we hear the government inviting them to do that very thing at the earliest moment when such a government can be organized on a stable basis.

The Constitution of India was granted after the Armistice. It includes a Parliament at Delhi, provincial legislatures, and a council of princes. In that machinery there is, so it is contended, the fabric out of which might be elaborated the United States of Southern Asia.

If the constitution were unalterable, it would be open to grave criticism. The franchises are narrow. The powers of the legislatures are limited. Many members of those legislatures are nominated.

But the main point about the constitution is that, every ten years, it must come up for amendment. It is a written constitution, but it is evolutionary. Various bodies have already reviewed the constitution, and of these the most important is the commission over which Sir John Simon, the most eminent of living British lawyers, presides. The Simon report is about to be published, and it is assumed that it will suggest forward amendments.

Quite the most important problem to be solved by Sir John Simon is the relation, not between British and Indians, but between Moslems, Hindus, and other religions in India herself. The Nationalists are telling the Moslems that they must vote like other people and that every vote must count one. The Moslems reply that, for minorities, this means no representation at all, that there must be some kind of communal suffrage and that they can only obtain this through the procedure adopted by the British Parliament.

**I**T IS NOT a czardom that is dealing with India. It is the British Labor Party, with a long record of sympathy with Irish aspirations and a hatred of imperialism in all its forms. James Ramsay MacDonald, not unknown in the United States, is Prime Minister. The Secretary of State for India is Captain Wedgewood Benn, for years a personal friend of the writer, who has been foremost in the fight for democracy which has transformed the landscape of British politics. Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, was appointed as a progressive, and, admittedly, his personal piety as the son of the Anglo-Catholic leader, Viscount Halifax, has appealed to the reverent mind of the Indian peoples. It is not uninteresting that his talisman is said to be an Episcopal ring, bequeathed to him by the late Cardinal Mercier of Belgium.

On the whole situation a fair submission to the jury is this: India and China are, both of them, continents in themselves. Both of them are moving, step by step, towards some kind of reorganization of cultural and civic solidarity. China has rejected Western assistance. India submits to this assistance.

Which civilization, then, has chosen the better method of achieving its destiny? Which is enjoying the more peaceful transition from the old to the new, and from the known to the unknown? The question may be left as it stands. Possibly it answers itself.





# The International Menagerie

By ROGER SHAW

THE AMERICAN EAGLE  
Our national bird, with a familiar background. From "Punch."

**N**OT LONG AGO a patriotic German drama, running in Berlin, was curtailed at the request of Benito Mussolini. It was an exposé dealing with Italian rule over the Teutons below the Brenner Pass, the title being "Fly, Red Eagle of Tyrol!" This clarion call was directed to the liberty-loving spirit of the district, and to its guardian angel—the soaring Alpine *Adler*.

Meanwhile in Italian Fiume, formerly Austrian, a Hapsburg double-headed eagle surmounting the city clock tower has had one of his twin heads severed by an enterprising Fascist. This simple operation converted the imperial bird into the single-headed symbol of ancient Rome, thereby turning him into a good Italian citizen. To every state, its emblem!

"Twisting the Lion's tail" has ever been a prerogative of American statesmen, and in translation the cryptic phrase refers to the systematic annoyance of Mr. John Bull of London—usually symbolized by the King of Beasts. In international caricature and popular speech many important nations are represented by a zoological totem or figurehead, sometimes based on historic heraldry and sometimes on real or fancied national characteristics. There are literally broods of eagles and felines, and other fauna also play their part in this great world menagerie.

The British Lion, perhaps the most famous of the lot, arrived in England in 1066 on the shield of William the Conqueror—but in the form of three rampant leopards. The leopards turned into lions during a subsequent reign, and this triple grouping still appears on the Royal Standard in two of its quarters. A twelfth century Scottish Lion occupies a third cage in lonely dignity, but he is not related to the neighboring English brood. Seven tails are thus proffered for

twisting purposes. Early American cartoonists however took the name of "John Bull" literally and always portrayed England as a brutal-looking bovine dressed in the garb of a country squire—a variant from the lion theme. The Bulldog is a more familiar representation.

Before the Norman invasion the White Horse was the emblem of the fierce Anglo-Saxons, the very names of whose leaders were Horsa and Hengst (*hest* is "horse" in modern Norwegian). Hanover, in north-west Germany, has retained the snowy equine to this day. The ancient Teutons worshiped horses, then dined on them to absorb their virtues.

**T**HE AMERICAN, German, and Yugoslav Eagles are all direct descendants of ancient Rome's symbolic bird. So were the double-headed representatives of Russia and Austria, which fell with the War, and the golden variety of Napoleonic France. An earlier Roman symbol was the she-wolf which generously cared for the deserted infants Romulus and Remus—of which there stood a statue in the Forum. Then came the Eagle, carried to victory by the legionaries from Persia to the Firth of Forth. Single-headed, it was the totem of Imperial Rome; and with the founding of the Eastern Roman Empire at Constantinople, it developed two heads—one looking west toward Italy, the other east toward the Bosphorus.

Germany carried on the Roman tradition through the mediæval Holy Roman Empire—which was neither holy nor Roman—and with it inherited the eagles, conventionalized into black heraldic form. She used the single-headed bird of the West, while Austria boasted the eastern twin variety. The Russian Czars (Cæsars) also used the double-eagle as cultural

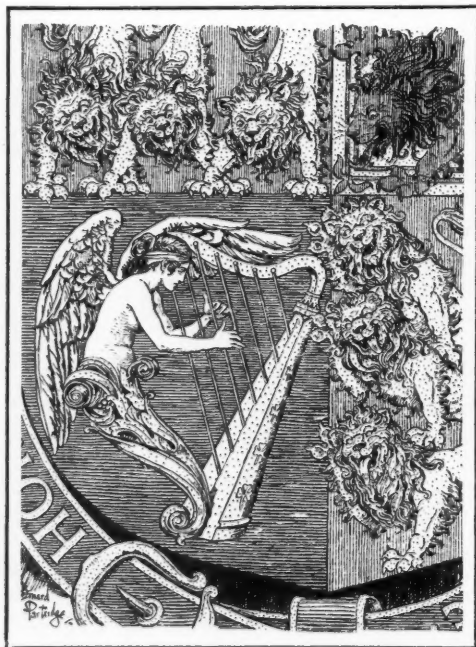
heirs of the Eastern Empire. Yugoslavia, by the same tradition, still employs a white double bird.

As Austria became a republic in 1918, her official Eagle was liberalized. The imperial crown disappeared from his noble brow, and into his talons were thrust the Hammer and the Scythe of bolshevism, symbolic of worker and peasant united. His German relative also lost a crown, but accepted no Red tools.

When the United States gained its freedom in the latter part of the eighteenth century, great was the enthusiasm over classical models in every field of human endeavor. We adopted a senate, our soldiers were divided into legions, and newly settled towns received Greek or Roman names. Our homes were built temple-style. A national totem? The Roman Eagle of course; but in patriotic pride it was given a native American form—that of the indigenous Bald Eagle. Our annexationists have been dubbed "spread-eagles."

Fascist Italy, which glories in the great Roman past, has revived the Roman Eagle for everything from postage stamps to military badges. Poland employs its own White Eagle in similar style, but the bird is merely an ancient device of heraldry—with no Roman connections. Mexico has an Eagle-Strangling-a-Snake, but this Laocoon group refers to an old Aztec legend of strictly local significance.

**U**NOFFICIALLY, Russia has always been a Bear to the world at large. Kipling's "bear that walks like a man" was not the invention of the poet, for the simile goes back beyond the eighteenth century. The slow, clumsy, sly yet amiable nature of the bear seems perfectly to fit the peasant and the country—be it Czarist or Red. It strikes the popular imagination. Bears are also the shaggy genii of Berne, Switzerland. The very name Berne means "bears." There is an open pit for the civic pets, and carved ones are to be seen everywhere.

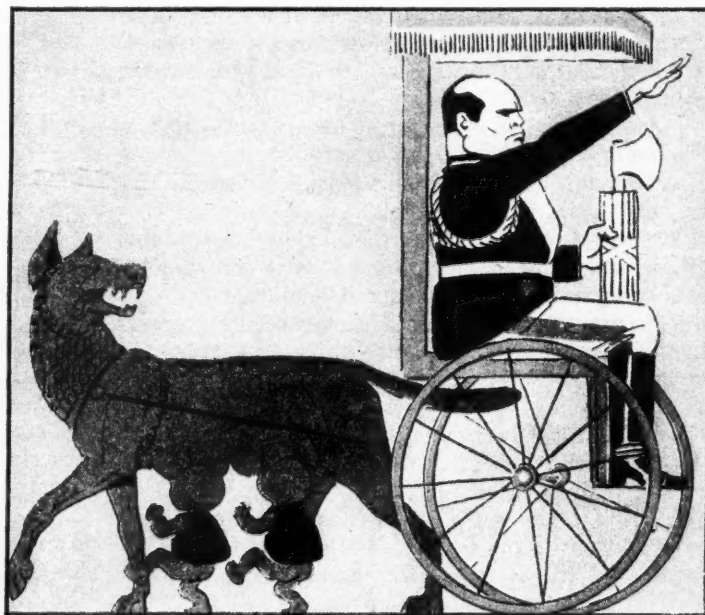


Here the bruin reigns supreme in popular affection.

While two Napoleons trifled with French Eagles and Imperial Bees for short periods, the real emblem of France is the Gallic Cock or "Chanticleer." It embodies the French characteristics of gallantry, love of glory, *chic*, and the tendency to strut; and is a favorite symbol of *La Patrie* among the French themselves. Certain ancient tribes of Gaul are said to have employed the feathered autocrat.

France's faithful satellites, Belgium and Czechoslovakia, are both possessed of heraldic lions which have become their national pets. The *Lion Belge* romps vigorously on the shield of the Belgians; while the Czechs have revived their ancient White Lion in the form of a decoration. The Winged Lion of St. Mark's has long been the glory and the symbol of Venice, where it stands guard over the cathedral—admired by sculptor and cartoonist alike. Bavaria has a jolly beer-bibbing lion. Spain too supports one. Nor should the Lion of Lucerne, commemorating the heroic Swiss guardsmen who died defending a French king against his own subjects, be forgotten. A magnificent statue by Thorwaldsen typifies the Helvetian spirit.

**T**HREE ELEPHANTS grace the international zoo—those of Denmark, Siam, and India. In the first of these countries the Order of the Elephant is a coveted badge of knighthood, dating back to mediæval origins of the national greatness. In Siam the White Elephant is a sacred animal, revered and kept in state as was the White Horse of the Anglo-Saxons. It symbolizes the nation. The Indian Elephant, found on



#### ANCIENT ROMAN WOLF

That kindly creature, accompanied by the infants Romulus and Remus, takes Mussolini for a buggy ride. By Oskar Garvens, in Berlin "Kladderadatsch."

#### THE BRITISH ROYAL ARMS

Ireland serenades six English and one Scottish lion. A fantasy from "Punch."

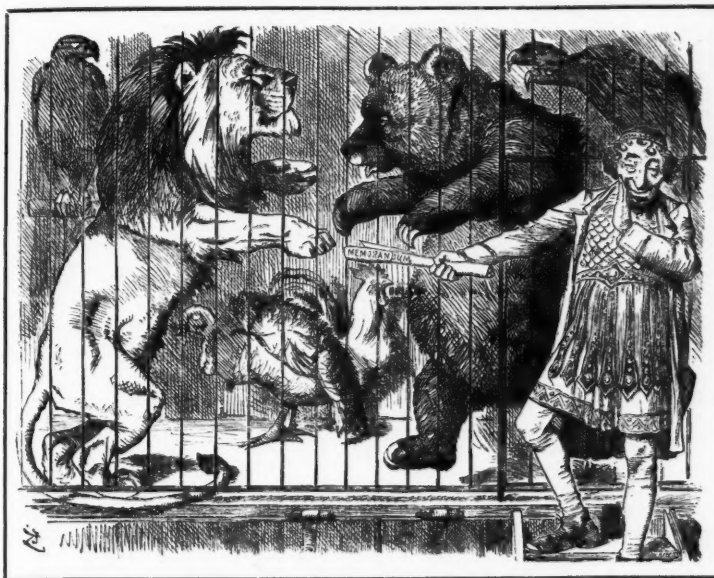


### THE DOUBLE EAGLE

A sarcastic sketch of Austria in 1916, from London "Punch." A year later both heads turned on Italy with terrible effect!

### THE INTERNATIONAL MENAGERIE

The British Lion, Russian Bear, German and Austrian Eagles, French Cock, and Ottoman Turkey at the Berlin Congress of 1878. The showman is Disraeli. By John Tenniel, in "Punch."



The three chief British dominions—Canada, Australia, and South Africa (or *Suidafrika*)—are all designated by peculiarly appropriate members of their animal kingdoms. Canada rallies to the industrious and indigenous beaver; Australia swears by the husky pouched kangaroo; and Suidafrika employs a native veldt antelope to represent her among the birds and

beasts. Peru uses her llama, a patiently domestic little semi-camel. This makes the international menagerie complete. Even Carl Hagenbeck could hardly boast all of these bestial adornments.

In the United States political parties must also have their totems. Although the official Republican emblem is yet another Eagle, its bulky conservatism has long been represented by the Elephant. Skittish, obstinate Democracy is of course a Donkey; while the rapacious Tiger stands for Tammany Hall. Roosevelt's Bull Moose of 1912 will still be remembered.

The grave Camel, who goes a long time between drinks, embodies Prohibition in the American desert.

The Ottoman state has long been designated, appropriately enough, by a succulent Turkey; while the Persian Pussy deserves honorable mention. The scaly Crocodile of the river Nile remains the national totem of ancient Egypt.

Jugoslavia, alas, is frequently portrayed by the vitriolic Italian cartoonists as a Jackass. This, incidentally, is hardly original; it was Germany's favorite portrayal of Italy during the World War.



### THE ALLIES IN 1916

Chanticleer, the Czarist Bear, British Lion, and Italian Jackass gobbling American gold. From "Lustige Blaetter" of Berlin.





IN DAMASCUS  
A sign to boost  
sales of Ameri-  
can stockings.

Ewing Galloway

# The Dump-Cart Era Passes

By FRANKLIN S. CLARK

**T**HIS COUNTRY is pioneering in a new kind of foreign commerce. It accepts no neatly compiled categories of existing demands. American manufacturers are beginning to learn that just as they have been able to build markets at home, so can they build them abroad. They have abandoned the traditional dump-cart method of delivering their goods at port cities and leaving the rest to fate and existing facilities for disposing of them.

The attitude toward foreign markets in the past has been that they constituted a safety valve for the relief of congested markets at home. Eloquent of the change that has come about are the tactics of a newly established manufacturer of trucks. In the past three or four years he has built up a \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 business abroad as his main outlet. He accepts domestic business gladly, but his main effort at sales promotion is directed to his foreign market.

He considers that his market abroad is more dependable than any he could create at home. In the first place competition is less keen abroad, and secondly, his risks are diversified, or can be, by distribution in 110 countries. He does not leave the pushing of his sales in foreign markets to others. Nor is he backward in emphasizing points which recommend his product, however American they may be.

The new kind of American exporter has discovered that foreign countries have their prejudices. But the values which they regard are not essentially different from those that appeal to Americans. Nor do the sales arguments which convince them differ radically.

The economic preëminence this country has attained is often described as industrial. Actually it is industrial-commercial. For it has this joint character-

istic if the industrial process be considered merely as one of making things. It might well be argued that the refinement of mass selling in this country is of more basic significance than any of its industrial achievements as such. In its operating set-up business recognizes this. The manufacturer proudly points to his acres of plants. But he knows full well that usually they are merely the index. Usually his sales manager receives the fanciest salary he has to offer. The tasks he must perform are often herculean.

Although this is not so in every business, and whole industries might be excepted, it is the trend. This technique, which American manufacturers have developed to win sales here, now appears to be their greatest asset in selling abroad.

The conception of foreign trade most dwelt upon these past fifty years could be summed up in these words: "Give them what they want. Study the country, see what their wants are, supply them." The natives of Africa first wanted glass beads, red calico, and whisky. Later, on becoming more civilized, they wanted in addition to whisky cheap cotton prints and a utilitarian denim cloth for everyday wear. This was produced for them in the mills of Manchester, England, by the hundreds of thousands of yards. Some of it—though not any great amount—was produced in Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford.

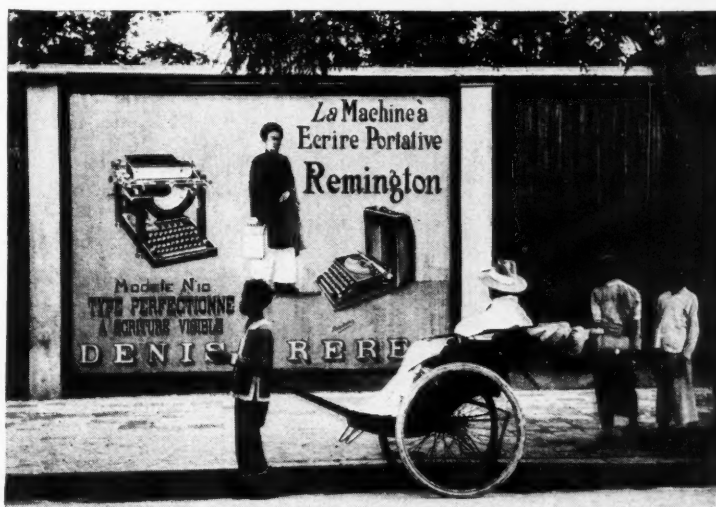
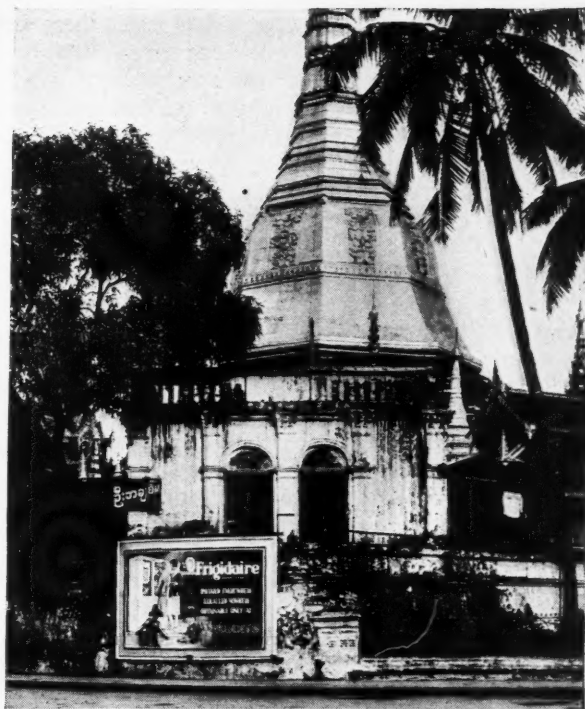
But now America comes along with a host of products which are the creations of marketing technicians rather than of industry. After the market was built up for them manufacturing became a routine operation. Often that part of the job is farmed out. A great factory in New London, for instance, makes half a dozen well known brands of tooth paste. The com-

● A CHANGE is coming over America's export trade. Manufacturers no longer look on foreign markets as merely a dumping-ground for those surplus American products that can be absorbed abroad. They are conjuring up new markets where none existed before. Mr. Clark tells how it is done in this article.

panies which market it, and which are nationally known through their advertising, are merely sales organizations.

Now these varied American industries—a more appropriate name for them might be selling organizations—are developing markets abroad, just as they have at home. Many of their products fall into the scheme of a present trend in America toward an economy based on secondary appeals rather than upon primary needs; a recreation economy, as it is sometimes called. In articles for which mass consumption has been established on this basis America today has no peer. Furthermore, although American leadership in many industries began in a perfection of selling it has ended in a perfection of product.

Thus, competition in selling typewriters has been so stiff in this country that it has forced manufacturers to get out new models practically every year. Granted, for the sake of argument, that most of them were developed with the thought of supplying new sales arguments, rather than with any consideration of increasing efficiency. Painting typewriters in bright hues was a recent example. Nevertheless no sales argument is quite so impressive as one that has real



By Burton Holmes, from Ewing Galloway



#### ADVERTISING ABROAD

As American business has made new markets at home, so it now does abroad. Above is a poster advertising an electric refrigerator, before the Shwe-Dagon temple in Rangoon, Burma. Not only residents of tropic regions, but even the once icebox-less Europeans are being persuaded to buy this American product. The middle picture shows a typewriter poster in Haiphong, Indo-China. The scene at left, in spite of the familiar American names, is not in the United States, but in Barcelona, Spain.

substance behind it. And as it happened these impressive new models, each screaming for sales supremacy, in the end backed up this specious sort of efficiency with a more substantial efficiency. King George was storming about Buckingham Palace the other day because all the best typewriters were American. They are so the world over. American manufacturers forced each other to make good typewriters in competing for sales at home. Now nearly half their sales are abroad. Likewise American automobiles, American office equipment other than typewriters, American machinery—all of which bulk large in our present exports—are not only the "best" sold, but largely as a result of that have become the best made—dollar for dollar value—of any in the world.

And in addition to such things as American typewriters and automobiles is a growing list of products, well sold here, which are finding a market abroad, and to which cut and dried utility standards do not apply at all. Thus Kissproof lipsticks, made in Chicago, are competing with the latest thing from Paris in Belgium, Holland, England, and several other European countries. Probably its name, industriously advertised in these foreign countries, just as it is at home, is Kissproof's greatest asset. English is well enough known to make it unnecessary to translate the name. Several brands of American tooth paste, shaving cream, and toilet soap, are similarly winning sales abroad not on a utility, but on an advertised, aggressively pushed appeal to pleasure, recreation, or even luxury values.

Advertising is one of the important methods which has been employed to create a market for these products in this country. So it is abroad. Furthermore,

sales promotion as developed there, going all the way down to helping the retailer in arranging his window displays, is by no means a negligible factor.

Foreign commerce as developed by other great trading nations, including England and Germany, has followed in the wake of the establishment abroad of banking facilities, which provide the necessary long-term credit. So also the setting up of foreign branches by America's great banks has played its part in this development of trade. But perhaps a more significant sidelight on the present growth of this country's trade is the expansion into foreign countries of American advertising agencies. N. W. Ayer & Son, Lord & Thomas and Logan, and H. K. McCann are among the large advertising agencies that are now branching out abroad. In Berlin, Erwin & Wasey, an agency especially well represented on the continent, has one of the largest commercial art studios in Europe. Here are prepared not only illustrations and layouts for periodical advertising, but lithographs for window displays and salesmen's portfolios.

These branches of American advertising agencies check the circulations of advertising media, and make market surveys. They employ American marketing technique, but adapt it to whatever special conditions are encountered. The J. Walter Thompson agency, a pioneer in this development, girdles the globe. Its foreign offices in such cities as London, Berlin, and Buenos Aires rank among the leading agencies there. And it maps out and assists in thoroughgoing advertising and sales campaigns in such comparatively out-of-the-way nooks as the Straits Settlements, Persia, and the Union of South Africa.

These foreign branches of American advertising

#### NEW YEAR SUGGESTIONS

In France New Year rather than Christmas is the time for presents. Below is a full-page advertisement in last December 28's issue of the French magazine "l'Illustration." This was prepared by an American advertising agency.

*Pour vos étreintes n'oubliez pas*



**le STYLOPHORE**

Le Stylophore Eversharp, comme son article vraiment unique et prestigieux, a été mis de toutes les manières, il est négligé tout le premier par l'écrivain, la commodité et la qualité comme il est le premier en date. Aucun cadeau n'est plus précieux, aucun n'est plus utile, il convient à la femme élégante comme à l'homme d'affaires, il parcourt le bureau comme il parcourt le cabinet d'administration. Partout où on le voit il attire des regards et des conversations, lorsqu'on s'en passe, le change est vers le plus et vers la qualité.

**EVERSHARP**

Pour cet objet, nous vous recommandons la marque Eversharp, la plus connue et la plus appréciée.

*For teater og dans*



En Kissproof lebonit er smukt og dans. Enhver dame som er omhyggelig med sit utseende vet at en fin og diskret sminkning betyr overmåte meget for hennes skjønnhet.

De idelle med Kissproof lebonit er dens bløte, fine, naturlige farge. Kissproof finnes i alle slags uttrykk — i såvel elegante lysere av Catulinen som i lysere av enklere slag.

Kissproof. Svelget i et øyeblikk har alle dine sminkings problemer løst.

**Kissproof**

Representanter: A. S. NYMICO TRADING LTD. Eksportveileder: Nymico 210.

UNCHANGING  
Though advertising copy may be written in foreign languages, the trade-name is never translated. The above advertisement appeared in Norway.

**"DON'T INVITE MICROBES"**

When it came to selling electric refrigerators in Europe, there were not even ice-boxes to compete with. Sales appeal was therefore based on food preservation rather than, as in America, on superiority over non-electric refrigerators.

**N'INVITEZ PAS LES MICROBES AVOTRE TABLE**

Dites que vous avez épuisé vos provisions alimentaires dans votre garde-manger exposé à l'air et à la température ambiante, les microbes se multiplient à table. Bactéries et moisissures de toutes sortes s'emparent des denrées et ne tardent pas à les corrompre à votre insu, car lorsque le goût, l'odeur vous avertissent, le mal est sans remède.

Remédiez donc votre garde-manger muni par l'élégante armée hermétique, propre et blanche d'un réfrigérateur électrique automatique Frigidaire. Le froid est, indolore et à l'usage, qui y circule sans cesse, barre empêche l'entrée de la route aux ennemis de la santé. Vos aliments y demeurent toujours frais et sains, sans aucune intervention de votre part.

Venez voir la riche collection des modèles Frigidaire. Vous y trouverez celle qui vous convient, tant comme dimensions et capacité que comme prix. En tous cas, demandez notre album illustré pour fixer votre choix.

Seul Frigidaire est fabriqué par la General Motors. Méfiez-vous des imitations. Agence Frigidaire dans les principales villes de France.

**Frigidaire**

Plus qu'un réfrigérateur, c'est un garde-manger.





#### A NEW RAZOR GOES ABROAD

Above is a Spanish advertisement, emphasizing with the word "nuevo" that there is a new product to be had. Thus is stimulated the activity of a factory in Boston.

IN SCANDINAVIA  
The desire for clean teeth is the same the world over. Hence the same appeal that has sold tooth-paste in America is selling it in Sweden and other countries.



Den rengör tänderna  
även där borsten inte når

Därför rekommenderas Colgates vetenskapligt utvärderade tandcreme av flera tandläkare än någon annan tandcreme i hela världen.

Efter omfattande experiment lyckades det Colgates att framställa en tandcreme, vars skum hade förmågan att rengöra tanderna. Den underbara förmågan att rengöra tanderna, som den härigenom erhölet, har gjort den till världens mest använda tandcreme. Bärnen älska Colgates, därför att den inte är stark och svår, som andra tandcremer. Borstning med den blir ett dagligt nöje i stället för en tråkig plikt, som de heta föreslagna släpps.

STOR TUB KR. 5.—, DÅBÄRRE KR. 2.—, LITEN TUB KR. 845



**Vous ne pouvez voir la qualité—mais vous pouvez voir le NOM**

Par l'appel sous les pneus se reconnaissent, les yeux se portent aussitôt vers leur véritable caractère, mais de prudence sur le nom et quand un pneu est signé Good Year vous pouvez être sûr qu'il possède la qualité supérieure. Les pneus Good Year sont en effet la production principale de la plus puissante affaire caoutchoutière du monde, ses produits ont fait leur preuve depuis 30 ans, aussi sûrs, aussi dans le monde, plus d'automobiles qui possèdent ces Good Year que sur tout autre pneu. Vous pouvez être sûr de leur valeur de ce que vous savez le Double Enclé, que Good Year lui-même atteste être le pneu des pneus. Vous qui desirez posséder ce qui se fait de mieux en caoutchouc et qui avez les moyens de calculer le prix d'un pneu d'après son rendement au kilomètre, choisissez le pneu Double Enclé. Il s'agit non de savoir quel est le meilleur, mais d'automobiles qui possèdent ces Good Year que sur tout autre pneu.

PRODUITS S.A. — PRODUITS

**GOOD YEAR**

24, RUE DE MONCEAU, PARIS

#### WHEN FRANCE GOES RIDING

"You cannot see the quality—but you can see the name," reads this French advertisement. It was prepared under American direction, to increase the sales of an American product.

agencies are directed by men who either have been trained in the home office or are thoroughly experienced in its methods. But the personnel of the foreign offices, including copy writers and research workers, is native. Thus insurance is provided against the unwitting bungling that has often resulted where marketing campaigns have been launched without the assistance of the native viewpoint. All copy is adapted to local conditions. Frequently it is made over entirely. But almost invariably what has been accomplished in this country serves as a guide for the strategy abroad. This is true not only in the form of the advertising appeals, but in other methods of promotion as well.

Then, too, there has been a notable expansion in the facilities of American agencies which place advertising and give marketing assistance through connections with foreign agencies.

**A** CHARACTERISTICALLY American product which has won a good volume of sales abroad in recent years is silk stockings. The names of Kayser, Phoenix, and Holeproof are about as well known in Buenos Aires as they are in New York. Holeproof is one of the best established of them.

From the start, back in 1914, Holeproof advertised. And while it delegates the heavy work of distribution to established native agencies, their activities are closely checked by the home office. In a certain country the Holeproof agent was getting an annual volume of only \$1400 of sales. Investigation revealed that his methods were decidedly open to improvement. A new agent was retained who increased sales to \$50,000 within the first year, and to \$80,000 the second year.

The Holeproof company appropriates 5 per cent. of the gross sales in foreign countries to advertising. In a new territory, or if special conditions warrant it, this quota is increased. With a single exception, Argentina, only a few of the less important markets require hosiery made to order. In Argentina the duty jumps 100 per cent. as soon as the silk content in hosiery passes 39 per cent. Since Argentina is one of its most important foreign outlets, stockings of this silk content are made to meet this requirement.

When Frigidaire two years ago knocked at Europe's door for sales, the only reply vouchsafed by most Europeans regarding its finding any wide acceptance was a broad grin. Many Europe-wise Americans were equally skeptical. Europeans had not only managed to get along without Frigidaire, but pretty much without refrigeration of any kind. England had its "cold houses," France and Italy their cellars. Nothing daunted, Frigidaire commenced hammering away. It established sales offices, signed up dealers and distributors. Then it commenced to advertise.

Since it had not even an icebox to compete with, the advertising story wasted few words on the peculiar merits of its product. Rather, it portrayed the economies of buying foods in quantity, and keeping them in perfect condition until ready for use. It pointed out the menace to health in the bacteria which multiply in food permitted partially to spoil before consumption, particularly in milk for babies. The result? Frigidaire is now established on a sales and service basis in England, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Finland.

This feat of making Europe refrigeration-conscious

illustrates what can be done in the way of straight pioneering. But this is not always necessary. Conforming to the native custom, the United States Steel Corporation encourages the demand for its nails in Japan by packing them in kegs that weigh slightly more than 133 pounds, rather than in 100-pound kegs. In Austria it provides nails with rounded, rather than with flat heads, because that is what they are used to there. In Bombay it puts them up in containers that weigh about seven pounds.

After it has conformed to local usage, however, the United States Steel Corporation does not leave the rest to chance. "Establishing a foreign market is more than making a dumping ground for an overflow of surplus American products," says James A. Farrell, the corporation's president, also chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council. "It means the cultivation of the foreign customer."

The United States Steel Corporation found these countries were already using nails, and had established conceptions connected with their use. The prestige and worth of its products suffered no injury by conforming to these conceptions. It was an easy way to help increase sales.

But it frequently happens that the "differentness" of an American product gives added appeal. Last winter the competitors of a certain manufacturer of women's handbags in Paris were mystified and envious. From somewhere this manufacturer was getting a supply of especially attractive and novel leathers. The bags he was making were selling like hot cakes. His competitors scoured all Europe to find similar leathers, and finally discovered that his source of supply was the United States.

A buyer who represented a number of South American stores happened to be present at the New York offices of a concern that makes conservative high-grade footwear while a conference on forthcoming styles was in progress. It was proposed to eliminate some of the more ornate designs. With some misgivings he was asked how he thought traditionally romantic South Americans would respond to the toning down of a line that was already conspicuous for its conservatism. He replied that conservatism was the quality desired by this manufacturer's clientele, and that they would be sure to accept whatever styles were popular in New York at any season.

THESE WERE sophisticated South Americans that he had in mind. They had been buying these shoes all along on account of their New York rather than their Latin smartness. The masses, too, may appreciate articles all the more because of their novelty. Thus four young men who had received their training with F. W. Woolworth opened a variety store in Sao Paulo. They had a precedent in the successful Woolworth stores in Germany and England. Their stocks are lightly sprinkled with native goods. But for the most part, their merchandise is shipped directly from this country. Their methods of display, store management, stock control, and so on, are all Woolworth transplantations. The store is thronged.

They have kept an eye to local customs, to be sure. They chose a location on a side street rather than on

a main shopping thoroughfare. People in Sao Paulo do not like to be seen carrying bundles. They go to the shopping district, shop, and check their larger bundles at the stores where they purchase them. Just before going home they make minor purchases at shops in the side streets. Then they collect the larger packages, get directly on the street cars, and go home. It was knowledge of this custom and the realization that their offerings fell into the classification of last-minute odds and ends that prompted the young men to select the side street location for their shop.

AS A SUBSTITUTE for Mussolini-restricted *vino*, Coca Cola is now available to the Italians. It is vended by bottlers who not only buy their extract from the Coca Cola Company, but who are thoroughly schooled in the company's plan of merchandising. They are required to do a certain amount of advertising under the supervision of the company. They are supplied with the regulation glasses for retail distribution. They are instructed just how to paint the name, Coca Cola, on their delivery trucks, in letters of a certain size and color.

The parent company knows from experience in this country that all these matters are important. That they produce results elsewhere is indicated by growing sales, not only in Italy, but throughout Europe, and in Egypt, India, China, and South America.

The composite advice of a number of authorities, based on the most recent developments in this country's foreign commerce, would be something like this: "Know your customer's language. Do not advertise, as one American manufacturer recently did to the Brazilians, 'Our factory turns out 500,000 old women every day,' when instead of old women you mean automobile tires. Know the country's prejudices and customs. Do not attempt to sell automobiles lacquered in imperial maroon to the subjects of Emperor Hirohito of Japan. But for all that don't forget that the qualities which recommend products to people in this country are likely to be the same ones that will win favor for them abroad."

Knowing how to do it at home is not the whole story. Since time began exporters have had their difficulties in getting a true perspective on the differences of other nations. If you're selling raisins in China put them up in penny packages. But now comes the "advanced" lesson that the people of all nations are alike in many respects. The manufacturing-marketing American exporter is finding it to his advantage to get a correct perspective on that also.

So it may be that the same selling appeals, the same advertising slogan which succeeded here, will also work abroad. It is perhaps well to consider the possibility that they won't. At any rate, this country with its 120,000,000 population constitutes a great marketing laboratory. Its people are quite representative of all countries in their racial lineage. They live in climates as varying as Idaho's and Florida's, under social conditions as divergent as those of Dayton, Tennessee, and New York. What sells in America has a good chance of selling anywhere. This is America's ace in the hole, the advantages resulting from direct contact with the great market at home.



# Fighting for Peace

By WICKHAM STEED

Editor of the English "Review of Reviews"

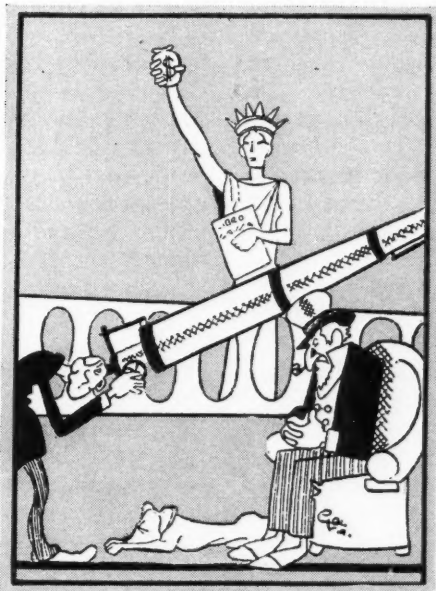
**I**N JULY, 1928, the spokesman of the Summer White House, somewhere in Wisconsin, was understood to have said, approximately: "We are proposing a revolutionary policy to the world. If those who, having accepted it, pursue and develop it, a great boon will have been bestowed upon mankind."

I like those words, "a revolutionary policy": I think they define, with reasonable accuracy, the policy implied and foreshadowed by the Pact for the Renunciation of War. I imagine they were spoken deliberately, after ripe reflection, by the head of the wealthiest and, potentially, the strongest nation in the world. They were spoken some weeks before the Kellogg Pact was signed, and about a year before it was ratified. They were at once a warning and an encouragement—a warning to those who might think the renunciation of war a mere gesture, and an encouragement to those who took it for what it might become—that is to say, the beginning of a totally new era in the relationship of nations to each other and of international effort for the creation of peace.

I say "the creation of peace" advisedly. Eleven years ago the Paris Peace Conference was still sitting. The decision had just been taken, for reasons of American domestic politics, to embody the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles and all the other Peace Treaties. At that time the phrase "the creation of peace" could not have been used. It was possible only to talk of "the prevention of war."

This was the idea that underlay the League Covenant. Its main object was, and is, to prevent war. Its sanctions, or penalties to which offenders might render themselves liable, were secondary features in the scheme of war-prevention which the authors of the Covenant worked out. They assumed, as was perhaps natural on the morrow of a well-nigh universal conflict, that non-war would be identical with peace; and that, if they could put enough obstacles in the way of war-makers to deter them from policies of aggression, they would have done all that was possible.

During the past decade some of us in Europe have



## AN ENTAGLING ALLIANCE

The Observer: "The affairs of Europe are going badly; you'd better take an interest in them."

Uncle Sam Shylock: "But we already take 200 or 300 per cent. interest!"

From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)

come to realize the limitations, the insufficiency of this idea. We have learned that non-war is not the same as peace. We have perceived that, in a contest between a positive and a negative, the positive is likely to win. We have begun to grasp the simple truth that, if war is to be vanquished, some positive substitute for it must be found, and that this positive substitute can only be found if we conceive and create peace as a dynamic, progressive, and revolutionary condition of mankind.

**I** WONDER SOMETIMES whether public opinion in the United States keeps abreast of European thought in this respect. Small blame to it if it does not. You hear so much of European discords, of demands for security, for sanctions and safeguards, that you may not catch the murmurs of the still, small voice which speaks to many a good European when the whirlwind of national fears and rivalries has passed over his head.

The murmurs of the voice say to us that, as between war and non-war, the issue is a foregone conclusion. War will win, and will deserve to win. Even our talk about the organization of peace will be vain unless we know precisely what it is that we want to organize. You cannot organize a minus quantity, and non-war is a minus quantity.

War, despite all the hard things said about it, is not a minus quantity. It is destructive, cruel, abominable, barbaric, stupid, a blot on civilization—everything you will; but it has been a force, an expression of power, a school of discipline, of heroism, of self-sacrifice, an outlet for ambition, a synthesis of desires and appetites, a supreme risk, and a call to action. For countless ages war has been the chief preoccupation of mankind. Readiness and fitness to fight and to die for tribe, nation, or country have determined the scale of social honor and the very structure of society. War has been the shuttle, weaving a scarlet thread of bloodstained history into the gray tissue of human existence. Yet presumptuous folk imagine that it is enough to say, "No more war"

in order to stay the shuttle and to offer full-blooded men a drab, dull vestment for their colorless days!

It is not thus that I conceive peace. If I hate war and love peace it is because I think that peace calls for greater heroism, higher risks, fuller self-sacrifice, nobler ambitions than war can now require. I say "now." What war was in the past it cannot be in the future. Even in the World War of 1914-1918 there were episodes that stirred our hearts, as the hearts of men in the Middle Ages were stirred by paladins in single combat, measuring strength against strength, charger against charger, lance against lance, and blade against blade. The combats between German and Allied airmen on the Western front in France and Flanders showed, day by day, deeds of prowess as doughty as any ever done by armored knights. But now! The very air would be full of mechanical flying machines, steered by mechanical "robot" pilots, laden with bombs and poison gas, governed by gyroscopic controls, and moving swiftly at pre-determined heights toward their pre-appointed goals.

Men talk of the next war with the last war in their minds. The methods of the last war are now as obsolete as those of your Civil War. The next war would be a brainy, cold-blooded, mechanical system of mass murder. As an occupation for hypothetically civilized human beings, it would be a *reductio ad absurdum* of human intelligence.

This is why I think war unworthy. Yet its unworthiness will not abolish it unless peace be worthier.

**W**E MUST HAVE a care lest the very mechanization that has rendered war unworthy render non-war unworthier still. We have failed to keep our social, political, economic, and international thought in line with our mechanical and scientific advance. We are faced with one of the hardest riddles that a mechanized sphinx could put to a bewildered automobilist; and, if we fail to answer it, the solution may well be for us, in the language of Carlyle, "a thing of teeth and claws."

I hear the riddle thus: "Shall mankind be the slave of its machines, or shall it make machines the slave-labor of a new civilization?"

Every great civilization of the past has been founded on slavery. The Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Greek, the Roman, aye, and the Western European were founded on slavery or serfdom, to say nothing of a part of the United States until well on in the nineteenth century. Plato in his "Republic," and Aristotle in his immortal treatise on "Politics," postulated slavery as the indispensable basis of the political freedom and welfare of citizens. They also believed that no worse fate could befall a community than that its slaves should become its political masters.

Is there no reason to fear that this fate may befall many an industrial community unless machines be made to do the work which human slaves did in older civilizations? Our civilization, of which we sometimes feel so proud, is very young, very immature, if we compare it with those of Egypt, of Greece, of Rome, and even with that which was founded on the Feudal System. And the Feudal System had this special quality, that all its rights of ownership, all its disci-

plines, all its servitudes, its whole structure, in a word, were determined by the obligation of military service, that is to say, of war.

In the United States you are building a new type of civilization, untrammelled by the old checks and balances of Europe. War and the thought of war have played comparatively little part in your evolution, albeit, unless I err, a greater part than some of your writers upon international peace are conscious of.

This is one reason why you may go astray if you judge the older and more complicated social structures of Europe in the light of your own uncrowned experience. But in Europe the abolition of war and of its obligations may imply a truly revolutionary change in the stresses and proportions of the social edifice—unless some efficient substitute can be found for the idea of war and for the standards of good citizenship which it has connoted.

You may perhaps help us to find them. Consciously or unconsciously you seem to be seeking, and perhaps to be finding, an answer to the riddle of the mechanized Sphinx. You have taken the lead in the scientific management, or rationalization, of industry. You have preached, and also practiced, productive coöperation between employers and employed. You have begun to enable your wage-earners to attain a degree of economic citizenship not unworthy of their political citizenship, and thus to avoid the peril of seeing industrial wage-slaves become the political masters of your community. If not, you would be heading straight for class war of the worst kind.

Rationalization, as I understand it, implies a revolution no less profound than that wrought a century ago by applying steam power to industry. It is a system designed to promote efficiency, and at the same time, to create social peace through a more reasonable distribution of the responsibilities and the profits of industrial enterprise. This system involves a subtle change of economic sovereignty, a limitation of the absolute rights of capital. It introduces something like a constitution into the relations between employers and employed, and marks the advent of democracy in economic life.

**I**S THERE NO analogy between this system and the system needed for creating international peace? I think there is. Why do we revolt against war? Not altogether on account of its horrors, nor because of its destructiveness, nor out of fear of the risks it entails, but rather because of its unreasonableness, its irrationality, its stupidity.

Just as we have revolted against the stupidity of unrestricted competition in business, so we are beginning to revolt against the stupidity of cut-throat competition in armaments and preparedness for war. The London Naval Conference is the latest, and not the least successful, phase of this revolt. True, it has not solved the disarmament problem. But it is a considerable step in the right direction, not only on account of the saving it renders possible, but also because it forces us to think what the use of armaments is really to be, and to make up our minds upon the meaning of parity.

Let us look closely at this sacred word. It meant,



when first used in Washington eight and a half years ago, a demand by the United States for naval equality with Great Britain. Its underlying purpose was that never again should the British navy presume upon its superior strength to molest American seaborne trade in time of war.

This, I believe, parity still means to many, perhaps most, American minds. To us Britons, on the contrary, it means, and has meant, that we are never going to fight against the United States, and that we do not, in our heart of hearts, greatly care whether the American navy is stronger than our own. Parity as between Great Britain and the United States means peace, or at least non-war. But latterly, and especially since the signing of the Kellogg Pact, parity has taken on a new meaning in our eyes. It implies parity of obligations, since there is parity in power.

The United States has not yet put in a claim for this sort of parity. We look forward to the day when, as an equitable nation, it will do so; and I can assure you that neither Great Britain nor any other peace-loving country will be disposed to contest that claim when it is put forward.

**N**OW LET US look some facts in the face. Great Britain belongs to the League of Nations. The United States does not. Far be it from me to suggest that it should join the League. On that point no foreigner has any title to offer an opinion, still less to proffer advice. Great Britain is also a signatory of the Locarno Treaty, by which she replaced, as far as she felt able to do so, the joint Anglo-American guarantee of French security which you, in the exercise of your lawful discretion, declined to uphold.

You are not in Europe. Great Britain is; or at any rate, she is so near to Europe that her security is as closely bound up with the security of Europe as the security of Long Island is with that of New York. Circumstances might oblige Great Britain, as a member of the League, to decide whether or not she would join in an economic boycott, or a blockade, by land and sea, of a Covenant-breaking nation. If she does not join, out of fear of a conflict with the United States, the League breaks down, the most significant American contribution to the prevention of war goes to the devil, and war becomes highly probable.

If Great Britain does join in a League boycott or blockade—and remember that any breaker of the League Covenant would be likely to violate the Kellogg Pact—she may have to risk a dispute, not a conflict, with you over the freedom of the seas. I say not a conflict but a dispute, which would probably have to go before the World Court at The Hague, since it cannot be assumed that, even in the name of the freedom of the seas, the United States would repudiate

its undertaking never to seek the settlement of international differences except by peaceful means.

So, in practice, Great Britain might have to choose between faithlessness to the League and a lawsuit, or arbitration, with the United States over the consequences of fidelity to the League, that is to say, to her treaty obligations. These are the hard facts of the situation. There is no parity between the British position and yours. And I wish to state my settled conviction that non-war, let alone peace, cannot be assured, nor can disarmament on land and sea be accomplished, until there is some approach to parity between your obligations and those of countries which are bound by treaty to do all in their power to prevent war, and to stop it if it ever breaks out.

"No entanglements!" I hear some of you exclaim inwardly. I do not intend to argue that point with you. President Coolidge argued it, far more cogently than any foreigner could do, in his farewell address to the Washington University last February twelvemonth. It's no good arguing about incontestable truths. You are entangled, whether you like it or not. Your huge investments in Europe entangle you. Your position as a world-power entangles you. You have one supreme interest, which is identical with that of Europe—that war shall not be the means of settling international differences. But in what way can you, without contracting alliances, commitments by treaty, or any of the diplomatic devilments which you abhor, best safeguard this supreme interest of yours? By giving plain notice, to all whom it may concern, that if any country resorts to war in defiance of the Kellogg Pact, it must not count upon the friendly neutrality of the United States.

If such notice is given, solemnly and unmistakably, no country that counts in the civilized world is going to prepare for war or to make it. Non-war would be as permanently assured as anything on this earth can be. The nations might then begin to think of the creation of peace instead of cut-throat rivalry, by seeking out the things that unite instead of the things that divide, by undertaking in concert things that no nation can do singly, and by achieving disarmament, at last, through a world-agreement upon the use of national armaments.

What peace will be like, when we have created it, no man can say. For ages men have thought war and waged war. For a few years, nay, for a few months, since the Kellogg proposals offered a revolutionary policy to the world, some men have begun to think of peace, as distinct from non-war, and to work for it. In Europe their names are not yet legion. In the United States I know not how many they are. They will win, because they know what they are working for and are determined to get it. They mean to prepare the way for the creation of peace.



From the Philadelphia Inquirer  
ALL POINTING THE WAY



# Britannia Shares

ENGLAND'S two-century-old rule of the Seven Seas is now abandoned; and America takes one more step in her march to world power.

**S**INCE I WROTE here last month the Naval Conference has terminated its labors, and the treaty which was signed in St. James's Palace now waits ratification in the United States Senate. During the progress of the negotiations I have discussed various phases and details of the projects so fully that no detailed examination is necessary here.

Therefore I shall pass at once to the larger aspect, to the wider horizons that have been opened. Of themselves neither the immediate issues before the conference nor the relatively minor agreements bulk large. The reductions hoped for were not achieved, the limitation sought remains wholly conditional, even the meticulously adjusted parity seems unsatisfactory to American naval experts.

Nevertheless, in Europe and among those who view contemporary events with a certain historical perspective, the signing of the Treaty of London is recognized as a circumstance of enduring importance. In fact, it is viewed as the culminating incident in a series of events which have marked the rise of the United States to a position of power unequalled by any extra-European state in ancient or modern history.

It is still less than a full generation since the echoes of Sampson's guns at the mouth of Santiago harbor first called European attention to the rise of a new naval power.

Twenty years after the European world laughed at the gallant but feeble military forces of the United States engaged at San Juan Hill more than a million American soldiers were fighting in Lorraine and Champagne. And now, less than a dozen years after the Armistice, the greatest naval power on this planet has deliberately recognized the American claim to parity on the blue water.

Laying aside all other considerations, there is this great fact about the London Conference: Mr. Stimson and his associates have come back announcing that the results represent a gain for world peace, a step in the direction of limitation and reduction of armaments. To the European mind such claims awaken more incredulity than acceptance.

What Europe does recognize is that Britain has decided not to fight the United States to retain the position which she has held for the last two centuries and a half. Europe perceives that the British people have declined to back any government in a race for naval supremacy with America; that not the London Conference, not even the Rapidan conversations, but the last general election in Britain decided the issue; that the Naval Conference merely embodied in a treaty the momentous decision already reached.

Needless to say, this British decision has taken the

European mind by surprise. In theory an Anglo-American war was as inevitable as the Anglo-German. Our demand for equality, heard at Paris, pressed at Washington, framed into an ultimatum at Geneva, was in reality a far more serious challenge than that of the German Emperor in 1900. Anglo-American prattling about the "unthinkable" war seemed to Europeans as absurd as the European forecasts of the inevitable collision seemed to Americans.

Yet the long series of collisions in policy, in sentiments, in interests between 1918 and 1928 appeared to give confirmation to European prophecies. Our rejection of the Treaty of Versailles, our insistence upon a debt settlement, the struggle at the Coolidge Conference, the minatory character of the Fifteen-Cruiser Law all appeared natural steps toward an inescapable conclusion.

Now, instead, we have the Treaty of London, which, apart from all subordinate details, amounts to the formal and final acceptance by the British people of the American naval fact. Experts may quarrel about the numbers of cruisers, the size of guns—the admirals may never be able to strike a happy balance of utter equality—but at London the British nation has agreed to an American fleet possessing proportions which automatically terminate British dominion over the Seven Seas.

Sooner or later there had to be a settlement of this Anglo-American issue, which both peoples with the same obstinate complacency refused to admit was an issue at all. But no settlement was possible until the British people realized that the United States, which they clearly perceived was financially capable of taking and holding supremacy, was resolved to obtain equality.

The Washington Conference was a defensive battle fought by Lord Balfour to retain superiority. Geneva was a similar contest conducted by Bridgman at the front and Churchill at the rear. Both were on the surface British victories; but when Coolidge made his Armistice Day speech and Congress adopted the Fifteen-Cruiser bill, all but a handful of Die-Hards in Britain saw that the game was up—that the demand for parity was neither an empty bluff nor an idle pretense of prestige.

Thus, whether Labor or the Tories had won the last election, a British Prime Minister would have come to America and Baldwin at the Rapidan would have made proposals little different from those of MacDonald. Likewise, quite the same sort of treaty would have emerged from the dusty chamber of St. James's Palace—a treaty which recognizes the greatest change in the balance of forces in modern history.

# the Waves

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

Admitting the natural temptation to exaggerate, it nevertheless seems to me that there is hardly a parallel for British action since a Roman emperor first decided to bring back the frontiers of the empire, to abandon Dacia or some other outlying prize of an earlier day. Certainly, in declaring her purpose to maintain a two-power standard in the face of Europe, Britain has reasserted her traditional policy. But never again, even in home waters, can she make war save as she has first adjusted her policy to that of the nation with an equal fleet seated beyond the Atlantic.

Thus for me the Treaty of London is not one more of the well-nigh innumerable little and big documents patched up in the post-war years to carry over immediate crises and give a semblance of confidence to alarmed peoples. In a sense I believe it to be far more significant than the Treaty of Versailles, which after all only ended a war and somewhat differently distributed relatively small patches of European soil.

If you please, it is rather to be compared with that Treaty of Verdun, more than a thousand years ago, which witnessed the final division of the Empire of Charlemagne. Only London is the division of sea rather than of land. One must hope that the Treaty of London will be as fruitful in peace as that of Verdun was in war.

This new division came as the result of a British decision, of a decision not made at the Naval Conference, not even remotely influenced by Mr. Stimson's case at London. It was not even a decision made by the Labor party, holding power as a minority and precariously.

This British decision was based upon several things. First of all, there was well-nigh universal recognition of the fact that while the United States demanded parity, there was no American policy or political program which would make our possession of an equal fleet a menace to British security or to the unity of the British Empire. In a word, the British decided that we were not building our fleet *against* them.

Secondly, there was the perception that the relative resources of the two countries insured that actual competition could only end in our triumph. We had become too rich. Nevertheless, I repeat, had the British believed that we were deliberately seeking to attack them, they would have grimly undertaken a race despite the odds against them. What I am trying to make clear is that while the material factor was very important, the moral one was decisive.

Manifestly Britain is at the moment in a bad way. Her situation at home and abroad is disturbing. Economically she is perhaps worse off than at any moment since the immediate post-war years. The London Con-



By Sykes, in the New York Evening Post

IT COULD BE DONE!

ference had as a background a domestic situation which again and again obtruded itself upon notice. Unemployment figures had crept back almost to record heights. The devastated areas of Lancashire textile industries were beginning to rival in misery the coal areas of South Wales. A considerable deficit confronted the budget-makers, and beyond the seas the storm in India was visibly gathering.

Despite all these handicaps, while the Briton was ready to admit American parity, he doggedly insisted upon the retention of a two-power standard for his fleet in the face of European navies. And if he had reason, or thought he had reason, to regard American naval expansion as he visibly did French and Italian, I am sure the average Briton would have tightened his belt and shouldered all the odds a race with America must have involved.

That he did nothing of the sort must be taken as the most interesting detail of the London Conference. I was in London just after the unsuccessful Geneva Conference of 1927, and at that moment John Bull was far from being in a conciliatory or kindly mood. He was angry at the American pretension at parity, and confused and suspicious of the motives behind that demand. He neither believed that Uncle Sam should have equality nor that the estimable gentleman seriously asked for it.

Three years later, however, the change is complete. And I must say further that never, in the many times during and since the War when I have been in England, have I seen as little anti-American feeling, heard less criticism, seen on the whole a more satisfying public and private attitude toward my country. I do not mean to suggest that Americans are cheered in the street or welcomed at the dock. What I do say is that practically all of the discomfort Americans have felt more or less acutely during various post-war periods



was indiscoverable. The change was manifest, not at the end of the conference, not as a result of the conference, but from the first hours of our London visit.

Between the time when the Geneva Conference broke up in anger and the day when the London Conference assembled in a January fog, the British people made up their minds that Anglo-American rivalry was not only impossible from a British point of view looking to the future, but unnecessary when seen in the light of American purposes and policies. Historically the British, faced by an American naval rival, would have turned to Europe for allies—and France was immediately available; but practically the British dismissed a traditional policy and accepted a contemporary and unique fact.

No nation, not the France of Louis XIV. or Napoleon, not the Germany of William II., had been capable of striking so deadly a blow at Britain as the United States now could, with an equal fleet. But the great majority of Britons refused to be stampeded by memories of the past and settled the American issue on its own merits. The question was not what America could do, if it chose to imitate the French and German examples of the past, but what American purpose was in a contemporary world.

Half a century from now, when all the minor details and transient agreements of the Naval Conference are forgotten, it seems not improbable that the meeting at London in 1930 will be remembered. There was signed between the two English-speaking worlds a treaty, witnessing the decision which ended British dominion on the seas.

What the treaty really provides is that Britain shall at all times maintain a naval establishment adequate to dominate all the waters which extend past Gibraltar, Suez, Aden, and Ceylon, to Singapore, and Sydney; that Japan shall dominate west of Hawaii and north of Singapore; that the United States shall be supreme in all American waters.

Parity between Britain and ourselves means that neither can cross the Atlantic to make war upon the other. The 70 per cent. which Japan has achieved as her new ratio provides her with the power to bolt and bar the Open Door in the Far East. Her naval

experts have figured that any American or British fleet coming to her sphere could be reduced by 30 per cent. in passage, and could then be fought on terms of equality in Japanese waters. True, we hold Manila and the British hold Hongkong; but in resigning at Washington the right to fortify, and in allotting to Japan at London a new accession in relative strength, we occupy only subject to Japanese assent.

The three great naval powers of the planet have divided its waters; that is what London means practically. Each has accepted a naval status which makes it invincible at home and within the spheres which concern it vitally. Each has retained all the force requisite to carry out political policies, but each has resigned the power to operate in the other's sphere.

Each of these three powers, then, has held out successfully for the maximum of security and insisted upon the maintenance of precisely the number of ships and guns which would render it theoretically impregnable where it has any thought of operating.

That, briefly, is what the naval treaty means politically—and all it means. The limitations in tonnage agreed upon are absolute in so far as relative strength among the three is concerned, and they are wholly conditional in respect of any outside nation. But if there had been doubt in the mind of any of the three nations as to the purposes of another, the result would have been different.

Sensibly the three naval powers have agreed that on the basis of supremacy within their chosen areas there can be adjustment of naval forces. A system of relativity thus prohibits direct competition. The approximate standard is to be 10-10-7.

If there were no other naval powers in the world, the standard could be absolute. But since there are France and Italy, Germany and Spain, to be thought of—all of which concern Britain—permission must go to the British to increase their naval strength whenever their supremacy in their own area is menaced. But that this permission may not disturb the state of balance between the three great powers, automatically each acquires permission to duplicate British construction to the extent of preserving the standard of relativity as agreed upon.

## Italy and France

THE KEY OF ALL that was agreed and not agreed to at London is discoverable in the fact that all adjustments in armaments took place or did not take place precisely as political adjustments preceded. We and the British and the Japanese reached a political understanding; we each assigned to the other absolute supremacy in our vital areas.

But no adjustment of Franco-Italian naval strength was possible, because no adjustment of political policies had preceded or could be achieved at London. The reason lay primarily in the fact that while we were not interested in European or Asiatic waters, while Japan was not concerned with American or European zones, and while Britain was not ambitious

in Japanese spheres, France and Italy were in collision in the same area. For both nations the Mediterranean was vital, and in that vital area France demanded supremacy and Italy demanded parity with France.

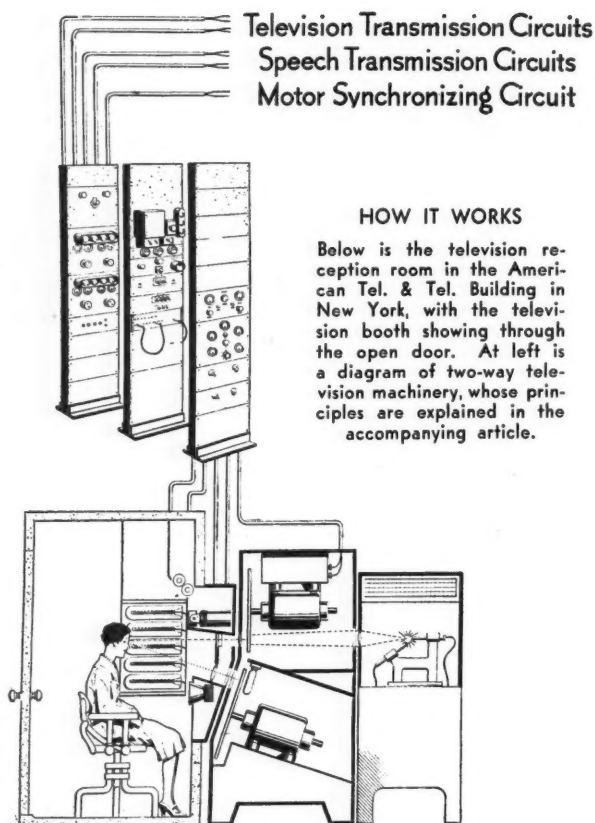
Moreover, between Britain and France no adjustment was possible. As the price of accepting the figures which Britain and America proposed, France demanded guarantees of security against Italy, which neither would give. The same situation would have existed between Japan and the United States had we insisted upon a fleet capable of holding the Philippines against Japan and insuring the Open Door in China.

The difficulty at London was not that either France

Henceforth Britain shares with us dominion over the seas. But there remains the question whether that sharing is to be on the basis of some partnership or whether it leaves open the possibility of collision when Britain shall be at war again and seeks to invoke her most familiar and deadly weapon, the blockade. There is the next problem, deliberately and probably necessarily avoided at London.

# Seeing by Telephone

By HERBERT BRUCKER



## HOW IT WORKS

Below is the television reception room in the American Tel. & Tel. Building in New York, with the television booth showing through the open door. At left is a diagram of two-way television machinery, whose principles are explained in the accompanying article.

**G**EORGE BERNARD SHAW's play "Back to Methuselah" shows, in one of its scenes, the President of the British Islands in the year 2170 A. D. One wall of his room is a silvery screen.

The President turns a dial, and a television image appears on the screen. It reveals a dainty bedroom, in which a handsome Negress—Minister of Health in the President's Cabinet—is seated at a dressing-table. According to the eminent playwright's stage directions, "Her dressing gown is thrown back from her shoulders to her chair. She is in corset, knickers, and silk stockings." The President, horrified at his intrusion, begs her pardon and says, "I had no idea your bedroom switch was in."

That play first appeared on the American stage in 1922. The television scene was greeted as a fantastic look into the future two and a half centuries hence.

Only eight years have passed since then. But already the television scene, in its essentials, is a scientific fact. It is now possible for two human beings to see each other while they telephone. The chief difference between television as it is in 1930, and as it was imagined for the dim future by Shaw, is that as yet one need not fear being discovered in one's underclothes. It is necessary, for practical television, to enter a special booth. Besides, you see only the head and shoulders of the person with whom you are talking, on a screen about five by seven inches.

In April, television in which two persons saw and talked to each other was first shown to be possible. As long ago as 1927 it had been demonstrated that one could see, by wire or radio, the image of a person in another place. But the person seen could not see those who were seeing him, and he had to sit in an uncomfortably dazzling glare. By 1928 the same thing was possible with outdoor scenes. And last year television in color was achieved, though it was still a one-way affair.

Incidentally this year's two-way television in black and white, like the past developments here mentioned, is the work of scientists in the Bell Telephone Laboratories of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This explains why the only two-way television instruments now functioning





**WE ARE LIVING** in an age when the fantastic Jules Verne predictions of one decade become the scientific facts of the next. This year it has become possible for two persons to see each other while they telephone. What it feels like, and how it is done, is told in this article.

are in New York City. One is in the main building of the Telephone company, the other in the Bell laboratories about two miles away; and to see how they work one has to be invited there by the company.

**T**O TELEVISION while you are being televised—if those are to be the words—is an experience one will never forget. Here is what happens. The observer is taken to a reception room handsomely paneled in wood and furnished with a luxurious leather chair and couch. An attractive young woman at a desk explains that one has merely to watch the step entering the booth, sit down, and start talking.

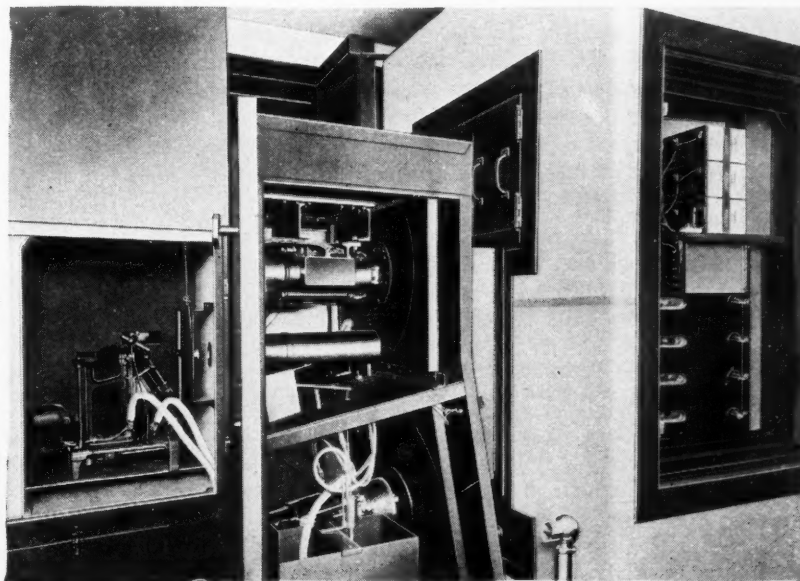
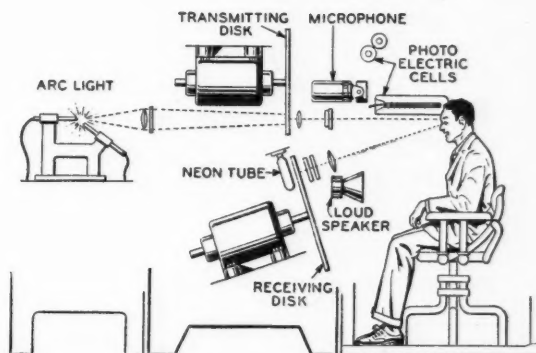
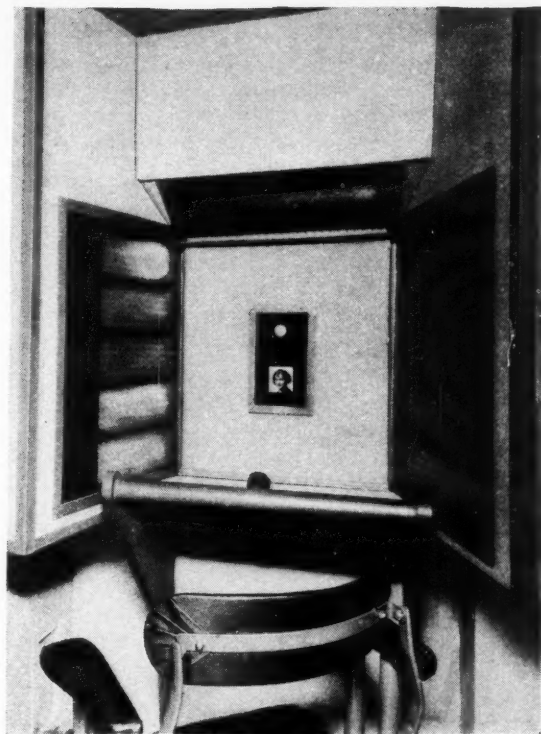
The observer steps in. He finds a comfortable metal chair, bearing a family resemblance to that in a dentist's office, but less fearsome. It is turned sideways in the booth, so that one can easily get into it. The observer seats himself, and swings the chair to face the machinery.

There is a substantial and convenient bar on which to rest the arms. On both sides and up above in front are great dark panels, the banks of photo-electric cells, or electric eyes by which the observer himself is to be seen. Directly in front there is an oblong window-like opening. Through this opening, before the observer's face, shines an insistent but not annoying blue light. Below, through the same oblong opening, a rectangular glass screen is seen, glowing with a subdued orange-pinkish light and showing the familiar image of the Bell telephone which, displayed on a circular blue sign in front of a cigar store, tells one there is a telephone booth inside. The screen also bears the legend: "IKONOPHONE—Watch this space for television image." From beyond all this comes the subdued whir of machinery.

Suddenly there is a click, and the Bell image vanishes. In its place appears the animated face of a stranger, with darkish hair and tortoise-shell glasses. The follow-

#### TELEVISION APPARATUS

At right is a photograph of the intricate machinery of two-way television, explained by the diagram above it. The top view shows a television booth, with image of a person seen. The dark panels surrounding the chair are photo-electric cells.



ing conversation takes place:

OBSERVER—Hello, who are you? [*The attractive attendant has carefully explained with whom he was to speak, but in his excitement he forgot.*]

IMAGE OF THE STRANGER.—This is Mr. Gradess, of the *Exhibitor's Herald-World*. . . Well . . . isn't this perfectly marvelous? [*Mr. Gradess is evidently laboring under the same emotion which had made "What hath God wrought" the first message to be sent by telegraph. The observer, at least as much awed, agrees.*]

MR. GRADESS—Can you see me clearly?

OBSERVER—Yes, I'd recognize you anywhere. The only thing is that you look a little as though you were an old-time movie, which flickers too much.

MR. GRADESS—You look about the same way. But wait. Maybe you can see me better if I take my glasses off. [*The observer sees a hand come up, and remove the glasses.*] There, how's that?

OBSERVER—Well, you look different; you still flicker, but you're just as clearly recognizable. [*He remembers that this is a scientific experiment.*] Wait, suppose I try moving backward and forward. [*He does so.*] How's that?

MR. GRADESS—I can see you moving, all right. It's a little clearer when you're close to it. Well, shall we give the next fellow a chance?

OBSERVER—[*He has been told not to stay too long, since there were others waiting.*] No, wait a minute. [*He reaches into his pocket for a coin, and holds a half dollar before his face.*] Can you see what this is?

MR. GRADESS—It looks like a coin, like a half dollar. [*He in turn holds something up.*] Can you see what I have here?

OBSERVER—It looks like a dark cigarette holder, with a half cigarette in the end.

MR. GRADESS—No. [*He turns it over, for the first time showing both ends.*]

OBSERVER—Ah. Now I can see. It's a mechanical pencil, dark, with bright metal ends. . . Well, I suppose we should stop. I feel as though I ought to shake hands with you.

MR. GRADESS—So do I. But we can't—we're two miles apart. So goodbye. [*He waves a hand.*]

OBSERVER. Goodbye. [*He too waves his hand in greeting. As he does so Mr. Gradess vanishes, and with a click the Bell image again comes into view. It is as though the observer had suddenly been snatched from an intimate conversation with another, and put alone into a dark booth. The blue light still gleams.*]

**T**HAT BLUE LIGHT comes from a brilliant arc in the machinery outside the booth. It passes through a rapidly spinning metal disk, pierced by seventy-two little holes so arranged that the observer's head and shoulders are illuminated by traveling beams of light, eighteen times in a single second. The resulting spots of light and shade are picked up by the photo-electric cells at the sides and front, and transmitted as electric impulses to the receiving apparatus at the other end of the telephone line.

There they light up a neon tube, glowing with the orange light, which is passed through another disk, spinning at exactly the speed of that in the transmit-

ter. The light, passing through the second disk, builds up again the series of images—eighteen to the second. Actually these are eighteen fixed images. But they follow one another so quickly that the recipient sees them as a single moving image. Just so the apparent motion in a moving picture is really a series of sixteen still photographs shown each second.

In two-way television this apparatus of sender and receiver is duplicated at both ends. In addition there is a synchronizing circuit, which assures a recognizable image by keeping both sending and receiving disks revolving in unison.

Conversation is like that over an ordinary telephone, though it is far more satisfactory because no instrument obtrudes itself. You talk with the image you see. This becomes possible by replacing the familiar mouthpiece with a sensitive microphone, like that used in broadcasting and in making sound pictures. An equally sensitive loudspeaker takes the place of the ear-phone receiver. Both are out of sight, and one has the feeling of talking with the image. This is in size like the head and shoulders of a person ten or twelve feet away, and the sound is adjusted so as to conform to that impression of distance. Actually one forgets this, and appears to be talking at close range with the person seen.

The only reason the apparatus has to be used in a booth, instead of an ordinary room, is that walls carefully insulated against reflecting sounds are essential. Otherwise the microphones would pick up sounds from the loud speakers, and send them going round and round the circuit to make a singing or howling like that formerly made by placing a telephone receiver against the mouthpiece.

**D**OES ALL THIS MEAN that most of us will soon have television in our homes, as we now have telephones and radios? The engineers and officials responsible say that television can be used between New York and London as well as between two buildings in New York, and that either radio or telephone wire is adequate. But the same engineers and officials make no prophecy for the future. If all the steps of past development have been made in due order, that does not guarantee future ones.

Outside the television booth are motors, arc, neon tube, spinning disks, and the rest. The apparatus rises well toward the ceiling, and would fill a good-sized bathroom without the booth. To maintain it in your house you would have to pay for about thirty-five telephones. There is also a control board with seemingly innumerable dials and controls, at which an operator sits, to regulate the reproduction of sight and sound. There would have to be an engineer-operator in every home or office.

Nevertheless it requires no great strain on the imagination to see great business corporations, with branches in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Dallas, installing such machinery in their offices. Nor in view of the present development, compared with the possibilities eight years ago, does further simplification seem so impossible that one cannot envision a future television apparatus, as much the part of home equipment as the vacuum cleaner.



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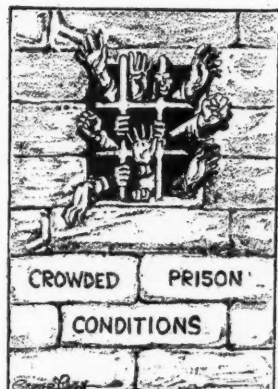
## Riots and Reforms

ON THE NIGHT of April 21 the state of Ohio exacted the death penalty of 318 convicted men in the penitentiary at Columbus. Plainly there was no such intention on the part of the state, but the result could not have been different had the men been strapped one by one in the death chair with the executioner's hand intermittently throwing the switch. Locked in their cells, unable to escape, with guards lacking the authority or the courage to throw the master bolt, the lives of the men were snuffed out by fire and smoke—a terrible indictment of American prison conditions in an age of advanced civilization, a holocaust that ranks with the great disasters of our time.

It was the climax of a long series of prison riots and fires, seven of them within ten months, from Kansas and Colorado to New York and Rhode Island. Invariably the loss of life had been small, the damage to property considerable, the destruction of morale beyond measure. Since most of the disturbances had been accompanied by fire it was easy to assume—and the evidence seems to support the assumption—that the disaster at Columbus resulted from an incendiary plot to create an opportunity for escape.

Mute testimony that there has been a crime wave is found in our overcrowded prisons. New laws—prohibition, for example—have brought new offenses. Old crimes have been accompanied by more serious breaches of the law, punishable by heavier sentences; the gunman has displaced the sneak thief and the pickpocket. Thus we find that the prohibition population of federal prisons doubled in the nine months ending with March. Leavenworth and Atlanta, with a capacity of 3220, actually have housed more than 7000. Ohio State Penitentiary held 4300 men on the night of the fire, though it is said to have been built for 1500.

The evils of overcrowding are apparent. Two and often three men are found in the same cell, one extra man in an improvised upper berth, the other occupying a mattress on the floor. Facilities are overtaxed, tempers are strained, opportunities for insubordination are multiplied. Wherever there are prisons there are



"Abandon Hope All  
Ye Who Enter Here"

By Page, in the Louisville Courier Journal

prisoners plotting to escape. Every warden knows that he sits astride a volcano.

A remedy widely approved is the segregation of prisoners, the fairly good from the very bad. Indeed, a committee of the 1926 Ohio Legislature marked out four distinct groups: those of intelligence and good behavior; the anti-social or of long criminal record; the defective or abnormal, and the subnormal. The committee recommended that these different classes be housed in separate institutions. No thorough system of classification is in use anywhere in the United States.

The visitor at a penal institution is always shown the shops, and invariably comes away with a feeling that employment occupies the prisoner's mind and trains him for honest employment when free. But when sleeping quarters were doubled and trebled there was no corresponding expansion of machines and shops. Even where work is provided it often has no educational value. Hundreds of men will spend their prison years making socks and shirts on antiquated machinery, coming out to find such things made with modern equipment, tended by women.

The federal government's plans for enlargement of prison facilities call for appropriations in excess of \$6,000,000. In New York the Legislature has provided more than \$10,000,000 for new construction as an initial step. Elsewhere similar plans are under way. Slowly conditions are to be remedied, though it has required the threat of wholesale outbreaks to prod the authorities and the people.

## China's War

ONCE MORE the crack of rifles sounds over the hills of China, where each year at about this time, when the spring rains have dried away, fighting begins. Only last year there was no major strife. For in the summer of 1928 the Nationalist Government had formally united all China under its banner; and it maintained at least outward control until the coming of warm weather in 1930.

In April local rulers at Peiping—the

former Peking, and Manchu capital of the country—declared themselves the national government of China. At their head was Yen Hsi-shan, so-called model governor of Shansi province, with whom is allied that other northern general, Feng Yu-hsiang. The name Peiping (northern peace), given by the Nationalists on the unification of China in 1928, was changed back again to Peking (northern capital).

Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist ruler in Nanking to the south, thereupon marched his less numerous but better disciplined troops to meet the challenge of the northerners. By mid-May serious fighting was under way, with reports of 15,000 Nationalist wounded creeping out from behind the censorship which usually hides China's major conflicts. What the next months will bring no one knows; for in China one week's victory brings next week's defeat.

Chiang, the Nationalist, says he represents China's attempt to pass from feudal rule of generals to union and stability. Yen, the northerner, says Chiang is merely one more general, and dictator of a corrupt government at that.

## A Decision Against Bottles and Corks

THE PRODUCTION of hops in this country increased 50 per cent. in the last two years for which official figures are available, enough to make 300,000,000 gallons of beer—which may or may not prove that we are fast becoming a nation of amateur beer manufacturers. It is argued on the one hand that the act of nullification is thus brought into the home; on the other, that home brew is better as well as cheaper than bootleg whiskey, and that the lesser of two evils is always to be preferred. We are asked to believe, further, that the man who makes home brew in his cellar is not manufacturing liquor, any more than his wife manufactures bread in the kitchen.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision on May 5 which shows no inclination to split hairs when interpreting prohibition laws. The question before it resulted from the seizure by enforcement officials, not of hops or malt, but merely of containers, barrels, bottles, and corks. The Volstead Act makes it "unlawful to have or possess any liquor or property designed for the manufacture of liquor intended for use in violating this title." The owner of the seized property had maintained that it was not designed for the manufacture of liquor, but obviously had



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been used only *after* the manufacture.

Justice Holmes handed down the decision of the Court, based upon what he termed strict and loose uses of the word "manufacture." "We are of the opinion," he declared, "that the word was used in this looser way, and that if the empty containers and the other objects seized were offered for sale in such a mode as purposely to attract purchasers who wanted them for the unlawful manufacture as we interpret the word, they were desired for that manufacture and could be seized."

An earlier decision of the Court makes it illegal for hotels to provide glasses and cracked ice to guests in dining rooms. There is plainly no intention upon the part of the Supreme Court of the United States to join in any attempt to nullify the prohibition laws.

### Watching for Census Figures

UNCLE SAM has completed the listing of all the members of his family, and from day to day he announces certain definite facts regarding localities. After all, the most striking census changes only confirm what is quite well known. No one familiar with the story of Atlanta's industrial expansion—as told in these pages last month—could have been surprised when the census enumerators announced that the city's population had grown 33 per cent. since 1920. The new figure is 266,000; the old one, 200,000. The first two reports of Virginia cities likewise serve to substantiate statements made in this present number by Mr. Fishburn in his article on "The New Virginia"; Roanoke and Lynchburg each enjoys the distinction of achieving a 35 per cent. increase in population within the last ten years.

One of the interesting things about this census, indeed, is that it will show the extent of that amazing movement from rural districts to industrial cities in the South. The population of Birmingham, was announced as 257,657, an increase of 78,800 (44 per cent.) since 1920. The record may belong to Houston, which more than doubled its population and has become the second largest city in the South, next to New Orleans.

Ten years ago the outstanding disclosure of the census was the jumping of Detroit over five other cities to occupy fourth place. This year the most striking change in the ranking will very likely be the promotion of Los Angeles. The 1920 count placed it in tenth position; this year a good guess is that it will be fifth city—due partly to an extension of its boundaries.

New York City's census will prove that the never-ceasing destruction of dwellings

and apartments, to make way for office buildings, has gone so far as to render the Borough of Manhattan subordinate to the Borough of Brooklyn in the matter of population. The famous East Side, both lower and upper, will show a loss of 300,000 persons in the past ten years—a number in excess of the entire population of a city like Providence, Rhode Island, or Columbus, Ohio.

### A Month of Empire

MANY AN ENGLISHMAN, in days past, has said with pride that the sun never sets on the English flag. During the past month it might have been said that the sun never sets on England's troubles. For far and near in the warm lands over which the flag of the Empire flies there has been storm.

Chief among trouble spots is India, treated elsewhere in this magazine. Next, perhaps, comes Egypt, that corner of the Sahara made green and fertile where the Nile pierces the desert's rock and sand. As long ago as 1922 the British protectorate over Egypt was renounced, and Egypt declared a sovereign nation. But certain rights of British rule were then retained, and ever since Egyptian nationalism and British authority have clashed.

April found Nahas Pasha, Wafd or nationalist Prime Minister of Egypt, in London to discuss with Foreign Minister Arthur Henderson a compromise first offered by Britain last August. When mid-April brought a deadlock, negotiators met at the Foreign Office in Whitehall at 5 P. M. For hours the talk went on. At midnight the weary Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary—the erstwhile Sidney Webb, Socialist—went home. But cigarette smoke in the meeting room still thickened, as Nahas Pasha, Mr. Henderson, and the others talked over coffee and sandwiches. It was after dawn before the lights went out, with a compromise safely reached.

But in vain. The farthest Britain would go was not far enough for the home government of Egypt. So Nahas Pasha and his delegation packed their bags and left for Paris and Cairo. Britain had offered: to withdraw all troops save a small force on the banks of the Suez, highway to India and Australia; to give Egypt responsibility for guarding lives and property of foreigners in Egypt; and to help lessen the extraterritorial rights of these foreigners. That had been the basis of compromise. But Nahas wanted also concessions in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan which amounted to this: Sudan for the Egyptians.

This the Labor Government of Ramsay MacDonald, already faced with Conservative wrath at the thin line of British communications proposed for the Suez, could not grant. The Sudan, like Egypt which borders it on the north, is part

Sahara and part fertile uplands containing headwaters of the Nile. One-quarter as large as Europe, it is more than twice as large as Egypt. Once it had belonged to Egypt, but Britain now controls its native government through a Governor-General. Thus, though Britain and Egypt had agreed on their mutual relations, their agreement remained unwritten because of the Sudan. The Empire still awaits the "free discussion and friendly accommodation on both sides" envisioned in 1921.

ACROSS SUEZ from Egypt lies Palestine, where Jew and Arab are ready at all times to fly at one another's throats, while John Bull is charged with keeping the peace. Since 1923 Palestine has been a British mandate, and British purposes have rested on the Balfour declaration. Under pressure of imperial war politics, the late Lord Balfour, then Mr. Arthur Balfour, Foreign Secretary, had in 1917 declared "for the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

Thereby hangs the tale. Palestine is an ancient plateau, not quite so large as New Hampshire, rising from a sandy Mediterranean shore to an elevated tableland. It ranges from the semi-tropic Jordan valley to the oak forests of Gilead, from snows in winter through luxuriant spring to a burning, dry summer. Many Arabs live there; and since the Balfour declaration some Jews want to set up a national home in Zion, whence the race was led into Babylonian captivity ages ago. Population is about 900,000, of whom 600,000 are Arabs and 90,000 Jews.

The British commission which looked into the rioting and bloodshed of last August found the fundamental cause in "the Arab feeling of animosity and hostility towards the Jews, consequent upon the disappointment of their political and national aspirations and fear for their economic future." Prime Minister MacDonald has now affirmed the principles of the Balfour declarations, with "full justice to all sections of the population in Palestine."

How this justice is to be given, no one has yet explained.

### Public Utilities as a Campaign Issue

Governor Roosevelt of New York must have breathed more than one sigh of relief when the session of the Legislature came to an end and he laid down his veto pen. For nearly four months this Democratic Governor had wrestled with a Republican Legislature—a situation that his predecessor, Alfred E. Smith, also had to meet. The principal difference of opinion between the Governor and the Legisla-

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ture lies in the further regulation of public utilities. There is no reason to believe, he asserts, that public utility corporations, which have treated regulation in the past as an invasion of their rights, will now accept an even more elaborate invasion. Two of the most important bills were vetoed by Governor Roosevelt, one of them being branded as ridiculous. Twenty amendments to the existing Public Service Law were approved, with the statement that they revealed clearly the failure of the Legislature to attack the main issue.

The eyes of a large portion of the country are upon Mr. Roosevelt, for a Democratic Governor of New York is always a potential candidate for the Presidency. Senator Wheeler of Montana let the cat out of the bag at a Jefferson Day dinner in New York, on April 26, declaring that the overshadowing issue before the American people is the control of power and public utilities. "If the Democrats of New York will reelect Franklin Roosevelt," he asserted, "the West will demand his nomination for the Presidency and the whole country will elect him." Mr. Roosevelt agreed to run for Governor in 1928 in a supreme effort to carry New York for Mr. Smith, against his own inclinations and in utter disregard of a half-won fight to overcome the ravages of infantile paralysis that had crippled him in middle life.

### Red Rails and Genghis Khan

**S**TART FROM Tomsk toward Omsk, in mid-Siberia. You will shortly come to Novosibirsk. Go south from there and you will cross two thousand miles of desert, plain, and mountain before you come to Tatis in Turkestan, not far from the Kyber Pass, and India. You will have crossed the steppes of Turkestan, swept by the wind and parched by the sun as in the days of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

A conquest of those ancient plains was made just before May Day, when Soviet Russia opened the Turksib or Turkestan-Siberian railway. One thousand seven hundred miles long, it is a link north and south between the trans-Siberian rails and those of the Central Asia Railroad which runs down from Russia proper toward India.

At Tatis, junction of the new road and the Central Asian, Bolsheviks and nomads of old Turkestan met to celebrate. From miles around rode patriarchs of the planes with their clans as in the time of Tamerlane. They gathered, many of them to stare in awe at the first railroad train they had ever seen. Huge red banners were flung out in the blazing sun, as Red orator followed Red orator in pro-



From Punch ©

#### THE SHYLOCK OF LONDON

John Bull (to Snowden): "Take then thy fifteen million pounds of flesh—if thou canst find them on me"

claiming the glories of Bolshevism and the new Red railroad.

The voices of those orators echoed around a natural amphitheater with the help of loudspeakers, which the natives shunned in superstitious shyness. Overhead droned and dived an all-metal plane. And nomad fathers and mothers crowded with their children into the special train which had brought officials 5000 miles from Moscow, to see their faces in a mirror for the first time.

The new link between the Central Asia and Trans-Siberian railroads was built in four years. Only Bolshevik laborers worked on it, only Bolshevik engineers planned it, only Bolshevik resources produced the \$100,000,000 needed. And Bill Shatoff, former Chicago anarchist, directed the construction.

### John Bull Pays the Piper

**O**N BUDGET DAY a crowded House of Commons faced Philip Snowden, the Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose crippled frame is topped by a small head richly endowed with brains. The members and the gallery on such days are none too friendly, for it is then that the Chancellor informs the nation just how far he has dared to go in the process of legally separating shillings and pounds from their owners.

Labor is in the saddle in the British Parliament, though the seat is insecure. A year ago the budget was prepared by the Conservative Winston Churchill; but the election of May 30, 1929, brought Labor into power, and this financial plan is born of MacDonald's ministry.

Excluding self-supporting services (such as the post-office), it will cost £781,909,000 to run the British Government during the current fiscal year—approximately \$3,800,000,000. This is roughly the same amount that it will cost to carry on in the United States, except that here there are more than twice as many persons to share the bill. Existing sources of revenue would have fallen short of providing the sum required by \$205,000,000, and it was Mr. Snowden's thankless job to find the extra money.

This year Snowden imposes no new tax and abolishes no old one except an iniquitous \$50 tax on bookmakers. He increases the old £5 beer tax by three shillings on the barrel (36 gallons), about one-quarter of a cent to each "pint," to be absorbed by the manufacturer. Fifteen million dollars of additional revenue are thus found.

**H**IS PRINCIPAL ITEM of increase is in the income tax. But being a Socialist as well as a Labor Chancellor, Mr. Snowden simultaneously increases the exceptions so that no additional burden is imposed on three-quarters of those who pay income taxes. The new standard rate is four shillings sixpence in the pound, or 22½ per cent. But Mr. Average Man has allowances—personal, children, etc.—and in addition he is excused from paying five-ninths on the first £250 of his taxable income; he therefore pays only two shillings in the pound instead of four and a half.

An Englishman's earned income of \$5000, if he has a wife and three children, is taxed \$69. In America the tax would be \$1.12. A \$10,000 salary in England is taxed \$275; in America, \$34.50. Of incomes of \$250,000 or more half is taken.

Ammunition for pacifists will be found in the fact that 355 million pounds, of the total budget of 782 million required to run the British Government for the current year, goes for interest on the debt and toward a sinking fund for debt retirement. That same sum will have to be set apart annually for fifty years.

Under the British system it is not a bill which the Chancellor of the Exchequer presents, but a financial review. Most of the taxes are continuing ones, and Parliament's consent is required only for new items. The budget is most carefully worked out by the Treasury, from estimates furnished by all the branches of government, and it carries the approval of the ministry.

It may be a fair characterization of the Snowden budget merely to mention that it drew severe criticism from his Conservative predecessor, Winston Churchill, who called it war-time finance, and from the radical left wing of his own party, led by James Maxton, who characterized it as a betrayal of Socialist doctrines.

Here begin Ten Leading Articles  
selected from the month's magazines  
by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS



Time your kisses with  
your watch  
From *Parents' Magazine*

● **BERTRAND RUSSELL** is damned by many as ultra-radical. Here this staunch defender of the new challenges those modern educators and psychologists who attack the normal affection between parent and child. Parents, he says, are still necessary.

## Are Parents Bad for Children?

By **BERTRAND RUSSELL**

From the *PARENTS' MAGAZINE*, May

**F**EW THINGS in the modern world are more surprising than the change which has come over parents in the present generation. Ever since the dawn of history parents had taken the view that children owed them gratitude for bringing them into the world and for maintaining them during infancy. It was the duty of children to love their parents, and if they did not, their parents were justified in whipping them until they did. It was thought that mothers, unless they were exceptional monsters of iniquity, loved their children better than anything else in the world, and knew by instinct exactly how to handle them. If children behaved badly, that was due to natural depravity, not to bad handling. So long as this view prevailed, people enjoyed having children, and large families were the established order of the day for rich and poor.

The outlook of the modern parent is, in almost all ways, the antithesis of this. Many moderns consider existence a doubtful boon, and are inclined to apologize to their children for having inflicted upon them the miseries which life, they think, necessarily entails. They are aware that to have the company of their children all day and every day is by no means unmitigated bliss. As soon as their children show any natural affection for them, they suspect an Oedipus complex.

So far from imagining themselves

equipped by instinct to deal with their children, they read great books about all the mistakes they are likely to make, until they become so terrified that they dare hardly breathe in their children's presence, and are tempted to leave the job to what are called "experts," i.e., to people who have read more of the great books in question. Consequently children have ceased to be a pleasure to their parents, with the result that the number of children per marriage as proved by statistics is continually diminishing.

**F**REUD FIRST terrified parents with the idea that there is something sinful, dark, and disastrous in the affection of children for their parents. Watson, who disagrees with Freud about almost everything, nevertheless agrees with him about this; he apparently considers it a very unwise decree of nature that children have to have mothers, but he hopes that the State will soon improve on nature's plan in this respect. A child might, of course, grow fond of his nurse, which would be almost equally terrible, so the nurse must be frequently changed. The child is to sleep in a room by himself and to live in an aseptic environment; it is thought that in the end he will acquire the skilful ruthlessness which is needed to make him a captain of industry.

My own belief is that this point of view among the psychologists is profoundly and radically mistaken. . . .

The affection of parents for children and of children for parents is, in part, physical. . . . The satisfaction which very young infants derive from their mothers is a combination of those that we derive in adult life from hot water bottles and policemen. . . . A physical affection between mother and child, when it is of the right sort, is not merely harmless, but actually necessary to the child's proper development. It is good for the child that someone loves him specially; this makes him feel safe and therefore adventurous. Unloved children are timid and apt to be thin; they tend to be filled with a kind of anger against the world, making them prone to irrational rages and rebellions; they may take to kleptomania, or seek to secure notice by sleep-walking. Watson's theory of education concerns itself with habit formation, but he thinks only of habits of doing, whereas habits of feeling are equally important. Perhaps it would be unjust to say that he ignores habits of feeling altogether; he has, for example, said many good things about habits of fear; he even knows how to teach a child to love a woolly rabbit, but for some reason he draws the line at loving persons.

Yet the habit of affectionate and friendly reactions to persons is one of the most valuable of habits, and it is not easily learned if all physical contacts are viewed with suspicion. Not only so, but the mother who has taught herself never



to hug her children will find her affection for them inhibited; it will become awkward, angular and shy, so that the children themselves will no longer be instinctively aware of it. When they see other children whose mothers treat them more naturally, they will be filled with envy, and this may go so deep as to make them grow up enemies of society. For all these reasons, I deprecate the onslaught of modern theorists on parental affection.

The fact is, that not enough is known about this whole matter to justify our removing it from the sphere of common sense to that of science. . . .

**T**O BE A wise parent is undoubtedly difficult. I can think of five principal causes of parental failure. First, lack of love for the child: this is far commoner than is thought and produces the kind of bad effects that we have already considered. Second, possessive love, which is really due to the intrusion of a sexual element: this is the kind that leads to the Oedipus complex and to all the troubles dealt with by psychoanalysts. Third, over-stimulation: this is a very common modern fault in dealing with children; it may arise through the wish to give them too many pleasures, especially pleasures of a passive kind, such as the theater and the cinema, or again it may arise through giving them too many opportunities to show off, or allowing them to be present too frequently at grown-up conversation which they have difficulty in understanding. Fourth, too much repression: this was almost universal in former days, but is now much less common; it still occurs, however, where either parent is nervous or delicate and where good manners are too much insisted upon. Fifth, domestic discord between father and mother: this produces all kinds of bad nervous effects in children, and where parents have not enough self-control to avoid displaying it before their children it is best that the children should be as little at home as is possible. I think perhaps one ought to add a sixth cause of parental failure, which is indeed the one that at the moment I am trying to prevent, and that is, diffidence as to one's capacities. Parents should inspire children with confidence as to their competence. Often it is better to do the wrong thing confidently than the right thing diffidently.

If your natural feeling towards your children has the right quality, your psychological handling of them is not likely to be amiss, and any knowledge that you acquire will be all to

the good, provided that it is knowledge and not merely rash theorizing. But if your feeling has not the right quality no amount of knowledge will enable you to handle the child rightly. If you have the misfortune to have a child whom you cannot love physically and instinctively, you will do well to hand him over as far

as you can to others who will love him. But if you love your children parentally, not possessively—that is to say, not for what they give you in the way of responses, but for what you hope they may become—do not mistrust your affection or let the theorists fill you with apprehensive doubt and fear.

## Common Sense in Eating

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M.D.

From the FORUM, May



Drawings by George de Zayas, in the Forum.

**W**E ARE TOLD by Katharine Anthony that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth the average English family began to eat three meals a day. This was a sign of the increasing prosperity of the country. In the shortly earlier period of Henry VIII., Andrew Borde, a contemporary physician, wrote that "Two meales a daye is suffycient for a rest man; and a laborer may eate three tymes a day; and he that doth eate after lyveth a beestly lyfe."

In America, at least, we are still following the injunctions of Henry's shrewd old leech and eating usually only three meals a day. It may be well to remind ourselves, however, that when we indulge in midnight collations, we are "lyving a beestly lyfe," as presumably are our British cousins with their inevitable tea. . . .

These historical details recall the fact that the amount of food we consume is occasioned by our economic environment as well as our nutritional requirements. Never before in the world's history has there been such an abundance and variety of food available for all strata of society as there is today. In this stage of the planet's history man has no winter period of enforced starvation alternating with a summer period of plenty. To some physicians this situation appears to have an element of danger. They think most of us are digging our graves with our teeth.

The subject of overeating is being discussed just now and settled in the

way that most modern problems are settled. That is, it is being settled as if there were only one solution, and as if that solution should be applied to everyone on earth in exactly the same manner. Now it must be evident that the real solution de-

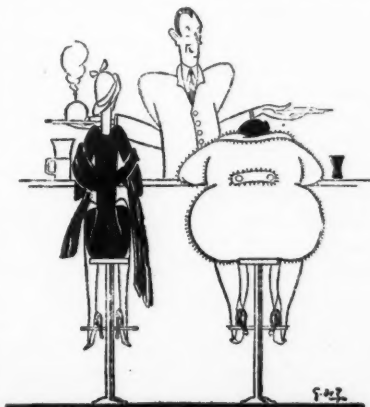
pends on the individual involved. It is dangerous to lay down dogmatic rules on diet for 110 million people. . . .

I remember seeing not long ago a book which advocated with no slight tinge of passion the "no breakfast" cure. The author, unfortunately for himself, had adorned his pages with photographs of some of his proselytes. One of these subjects obviously should have gone without breakfast for a long, long time. But on the next page was the picture of an emaciated gentleman for whom a large number of breakfasts in rapid succession would hardly be sufficient.

Advice against overeating is doubtless excellent, but it is dangerous in that it affects people who need it the least—people to whom, in fact, it may prove highly deleterious. I have in mind a family which has become imbued with the doctrine of a certain gentleman who, according to his statement, is going to live to be one hundred and fifty. The result is that their five-year-old boy is eating nothing but three spinach sandwiches a day. What sort of an adult animal will that poor child grow into? . . .

Few diatribes on overeating point out the harmful consequences of undereating. Yet these are quite real. A child like the one just mentioned is being exposed to dangers which are by no means fanciful. Children and young people generally need milk, meat, sugar, fruits, and a great variety of food. This fact is often forgotten when blanket statements are made.

We must not expect, however, that the



## Ten Leading Articles

matter will be settled with the calm detachment which limpid minds like mine would desire. In fact, it may not be settled finally at all. It is not reason so much as emotion which enters into dialectics such as this. Dr. Stefansson, for instance, lived on meat for a year or more and professed his general condition much exalted; this proves, I fear, only that Dr. Stefansson feels better on an exclusively meat diet, not that the rest of the world would. Mr. Upton Sinclair, on the contrary, eats only vegetables, with occasional periods of starvation, and professes himself benefitted. But this does not prove that the kind of novels Mr. Sinclair writes are generated by tomatoes; it only shows that his emotional nature palpitates more herbivorously than carnivorously. It will be difficult to convince the Toby Belches and the John Falstaffs that cakes and ale in great abundance at ease in mine inn are not preferable to the pleasures of a monastic cell through the Lenten period.

**W**HAT IS A NORMAL DIET? What differences may change in diet be expected to produce in the body? What value have diets in preserving or regaining health?

A great deal is being written and read about these questions and a great deal of discussion revolves around them. What is needed to carry the inquirer past the multiple contradictions of the advice offered him is not so much a wide knowledge of physiology as a very elementary application of the scientific method . . . which differs, for instance, from the method of logic, in that it is unwilling to stamp anything as true unless it has been tried in the crucible of experience. . . .

Thus for proof of the statement that bread will cause children to grow, it will not do simply to give bread to a group of children and show that they grow. It must be proved that another group cease growing when bread is withheld from their dietary.

With these two methods of measurement (first, proving the positive; and second, disproving the negative) anyone can resolve the questions that arise concerning diet with only a small amount of help from the physiological laboratory.

Now the test of a normal diet is the normal man—and the normal man is a pure abstraction. Is an Eskimo a normal man? Or a Chinese? Babe Ruth or Albert Einstein? The Eskimo eats almost exclusively an animal dietary. The Chinese almost exclusively a vegetable dietary. The general health, the longevity, the blood pressure, kidney disease and diabetes incidence in the two races is about the same. Babe Ruth and Professor Einstein probably eat about the same food. In the Bambino it is converted into muscular energy; in the Pro-

fessor it is converted into mathematics.

But even though food makes the man only in the most general sense, any human diet must have certain basic factors. It must have:

1. Enough fuel.
2. Enough protein to replace outworn tissue.
3. Water.
4. A definite daily amount of sodium, phosphorus, calcium, iron, sulphur, and iodine.
5. Certain substances, called vitamins, found largely in fresh food.
6. It must be free from pathogenic bacterial or parasitical contamination.

These six constitute the definite requirements of a diet. It is distinctly unsafe for any person to disregard them. One other requirement—not so rigid, but distinctly valuable—is bulk. . . .

Two points should be made concerning the basic essentials listed above. First, their importance is buttressed by the most complete scientific proof; and second, an average diet may contain some necessary ingredients that have not yet been charted. The two points are interdependent and perhaps need explanation.

When it is said that the six essentials of a diet have been determined by scientific research, this does not mean that science has constructed out of a logical abstraction a phantasm called a normal diet and then found by experimenting that it fulfills human nutritional needs. . . . What they did was exactly the opposite. They observed what man's average diet was and then proceeded to ascertain why it was so essential for him. . . .

Thus the discoveries that an adult of

average weight cannot possibly get along on less than sixty grams of protein a day and probably needs one hundred and twenty-five grams; that growing babies need two or three times as much protein per body weight as adults; that animal protein in the form of meats is much more easily assimilated than vegetable protein; that the body needs about twenty grams of salt a day, about half a gram of calcium, one and a half grams of phosphorus, and one one-hundredth grams of iron, simply confirmed the eating habits formed by the average human since he became a prosperous animal.

That is my first point. Researches on diet have not created a new dietary: they have simply proved why the old one so long in use was effective.

My second point I think can best be illustrated by the now familiar and important vitamins. . . . Vitamin D—found in cod liver oil, fish oils generally, and butter fat, was discovered to be necessary for growth in children. Others—Vitamins A, B, and C—in fruits, vegetables, and yeast, were found necessary for health and well-being of various sorts. The latest one—Vitamin E—was discovered in 1923. . . . How many more of them there are which we do not yet know about, no one is able to say.

Therefore, if we ate according to the present knowledge of physiology and included only those vitamins which are now known—A, B, C, D, and E—we might be leaving out many things entirely necessary to our health. It is really safer to stick to the long-established diets we have all been using and liking than to the pronouncements of the food dogmatists.

## Don't Be American!

By ANDRÉ SIEGFRIED

From the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES, Paris

**T**WO NEW EVENTS, of enormous consequence to the world, have taken place within the last thirty years. On the one hand the United States has put into practice a new method of production, carrying with it a different conception of life. On the other, Europe is rapidly becoming conscious of its entity, an idea formerly foreign to it.

How far must it Americanize itself in order to survive? To Europe this problem is without doubt the most agonizing of the present moment. . . . A new spirit rules in North America, since there is no longer a question of conquering adven-

turosly, but of manufacturing methodically. In place of pioneers like Lincoln and Hill, we have the Fords and the Sloanes, pioneers of organization. America has become a method, a system, and Europe is no longer the inspirer. Lincoln, with his Bible, his Aesop's Fables, his taste for the classics, was still a figure close to us. But if we admire Ford, we feel his distance from us, and at bottom he frightens us.

The whole world turns toward the United States to ask the secret of their success, forgetting that Americans work and grow in an environment peculiar to themselves, and certain of their experi-

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## Ten Leading Articles

ences are of value only for them. . . . America—and it is without doubt her best contribution to civilization—has created a higher standard of living. The material furnishing of the American household is astonishing in its wealth. According to the economist, Stuart Chase, there were in 1928, for 27,000,000 homes, 18,000,000 bath rooms; 15,300,000 electric irons; 6,828,000 vacuum cleaners; 5,000,000 washing machines; 4,540,000 electric toasters, and 7,550,000 electric refrigerators. There is the same profusion when it comes to automobiles. In January, 1929, there were 24,630,000, or a car for every 4 persons. The United States at present has 80 per cent of the automobiles existing in the world. Telephones show a proportionate abundance.

**D**OES THIS impressive equipment make Americans happier? Certainly, in so far as happiness consists in acquiring goods. With his salary, the American is the man who can buy the most things, for work is well paid in the United States, while mass production tends to lower constantly the price of manufactured articles.

However, there is one thing one can obtain only at a prohibitive price, and sometimes one cannot obtain it at all, that is the service of another human being. This almost destroys the outstanding advantages elsewhere. The whole mode of life is modified, transformed in fact, by this state of things. An anxious search is going on for labor-saving devices. The consequence is a general mechanization of existence.

The home has rapidly changed in character: there are many houses of well-to-do citizens who possess two automobiles, where there is no cook and frequently no servant; where the wife cooks, the husband polishes his shoes, and the children make the beds. It is not for me to say if one is happier thus. I can only state simply that in Europe with half as much money one succeeds in living as comfortable a life.

The repercussions of this mechanization of society do not stop there. One cannot deny the influence of the machine on man. In many branches of production work tends to become merely watching a machine function automatically. At this level there is no need of good workmanship. Without special competence one earns so well at this labor, that many young men hesitate to undertake long apprenticeships. The standardization imposed on the product has marked the workman himself.

A superior minority is at the head, but it is quite small, and the main body of the population becomes more and more a mediocre mass, which can, without inconvenience, remain mediocre, since the individual is not superior to his work.

Standardization extends well beyond production proper. The consumer himself must accept a certain standardization of his private life and of his community life. The law of great numbers penetrates and dominates everything in the United States. It applies to Education (how escape that, with universities of 20,000 students?). It applies even more to publishing (how resist it with the attraction of huge circulation?).

If the individual protests, if he aspires to lead his own life, he will be allowed to do so, but he will encounter practical difficulties without number, and his common sense will counsel him to renounce the struggle. On the contrary, if he fits himself into the frame, and does like everyone else, all will be made easy for him. This is the American tragedy, that standardization does not end with the performance of industry but the minds demand it also.

The American ideal is simply material

progress. To reduce the spiritual to the moral, and the moral to the social, is the temptation of many Americans. Not that they love money so much, but that they prefer success. It is the true test of values. There is so universal an aspiration toward achievement, that thought itself must be productive. Pure thought, considered effeminate, is secretly disapproved by serious people. . . .

The rôle of the United States in the evolution of human civilization may surpass in importance even the magnitude we attribute to it. A new age of man is commencing, such as we mean when we speak of the stone-age, or the age of bronze. The individual, so dear to the French, is transformed, almost unrecognizably. Europe's reaction, in the presence of this overwhelming American expansion, reminds us of the exclamation of a well-known character in one of our familiar comedies: "They talk of nothing but of my death, out there."

## Let's Be American!

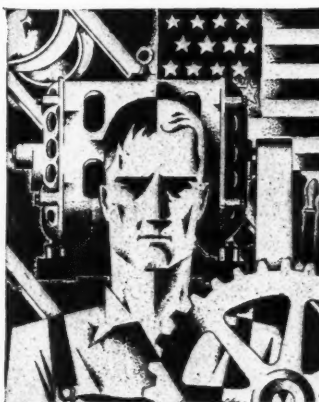
By THEODOR LUDDECKE

From DIE DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, Berlin

**A**MERICANISM has become a burning question today in political, economic, and cultural discussions. The dominant political position of America, her economic power, her industrial expansion, which today so frightens Europe, all helped to turn our eyes to that large, awe-inspiring, victoriously advancing power which is influencing our fate more and more strongly.

Americanism is a fact, not a catchword, and one cannot accept it or reject it. A German professor of economics once said, quite seriously: "I reject the books of Henry Ford as unscientific." Of course one can repudiate all American ways of life, fold one's hands, and carry on according to old principles. But one accomplishes nothing thereby; one only becomes the more surely the prey of Americanism.

We have no choice any longer. American forms of life are simply forced upon us by economic necessity. If we do not try to adopt the same ways, the same



By George Lohr in *Nation's Business*

methods, or to place ourselves strongly on the defensive by government measures, we shall have to give over the leadership of German economy to foreigners. . . .

What is the most important force, the greatest driving power of Americanism? Undoubtedly it is work. Work is the principal theme of the American philosophy. No

thought for its own sake; no pondering about things which have no practical value; there is no time for that. They can conquer the continent by work. . . .

American industry is guided by a group of dynamic, adaptable men. Optimistic, humorous, trained in sports, they take hold of any task without inhibitions, and they feel themselves capable of coping with any situation. Perhaps according to the conception of a German professor they are not highly cultured, but they are all-around fellows. At any rate, they know enough to buy up German factories.

It is strange that the average American seems to be in better form physically than men belonging to most other na-



## Ten Leading Articles

tions. An American is conspicuous when he goes walking in Berlin. A greater energy radiates from him and everyone notices it. He crosses the street in a more self-assured manner. American faces appear carefree, and in no country in the world do they laugh so much. The people live intensively, not only with their heads but with their whole bodies. They have a great surplus of vitality which often shows itself in a childlike gayety. One is surprised over and over at the natural freshness with which the American spirit expresses itself.

I CANNOT DENY that there is a certain monotony in America, and that therefore the higher classes seek a closer association with Europe which reflects more warmth. Yet pettiness is harder to find there than among the average European contemporaries. A great country shapes a man involuntarily away from meanness.

Europe at present still deigns to regard young America with irony. The Americans don't notice it much; they are busy working. If, as is said, they really possess only a few ideas, they at least possess them in a thorough manner, and apply them as a turn-screw at the proper place. Little by little they are buying up the table at which Europe is dining in her cultivated way.

Do we see the danger? Do we see, above all, that we can't accomplish anything here by the gesture of superior rejection? Returning from America and looking at conditions in Germany, one is inclined to quote from Romain Rolland: "Too many clever heads are busy with the State."

Everyone cries for the great leader and no one wishes to be led. Germany is stifling in politics. There is too much furious talk, and by talking one cannot produce either potatoes or automobiles.

America has gone to work. Economics has displaced politics, or rather, has made

politics assume a different aspect. While she has a strong army and a strong navy, still when she talks of peace it is not just empty talk. This stand is quite in accordance with fundamental American principles, in which economic thought predominates. We must not confuse this with pacifism, since pacifism after all is no sign of vitality, and America is conquering the world. She does this without weapons, by means of economic superiority. While on the defensive in a military way, in the business and financial realm she is absolutely the aggressor. . . .

Is it possible to adopt a method of living which may combine the best of the German mind with the American love of action, self-assurance and large view in economic matters?

It is possible and, I believe, the German would gain by this. He is naturally inclined to think too much, to wait for circumstances to get better of themselves. . . .

Americanism and the American are not so cold and soulless as is often asserted in Germany. One does not succeed so greatly, unless one is deeply grounded in oneself and draws support from deeper levels of consciousness which border on the religious.

Emerson still remains America's philosopher. No less a person than Nietzsche praised Emerson greatly, not only for his literary style but also for his philosophic attitude. Nietzsche felt Emerson's inner affinity to himself, when he saw the vital way in which the American placed philosophy, art and science in the service of life. The same love of life we find in Walt Whitman and Prentice Mulford. . . .

The spirit of the pioneer still lives in America. Determination, large vision, love of action, as well as cold calculation in economic matters which of necessity must exclude indulgence in sentiment—that is what America can teach us. And Germany bitterly needs the lesson if she is to compete in the economic race.

the Most High?"—then what would the answer be? What is the answer, I ask you? What is your own sincere answer?

I expect, in almost all cases, it is an emphatic "yes." . . . Modern men, however, have so nearly achieved this Nirvana-like condition of having no real human relationships at all, that they are beginning to wonder what and where they are. What are you, when you've asserted your grand independence, broken all the ties, or "bonds," and reduced yourself to a "pure" individuality? . . .

When you cut off a man and isolate him in his own pure and wonderful individuality, you haven't got the man at all, you've only got the dreary fag-end of him. Isolate Napoleon, and he is nothing. Isolate Immanuel Kant, and his grand ideas will still go on tick-tick-tick inside his head, but unless he could write them down and communicate them, they might as well be the ticking of the death-watch beetle. . . .

Everything, even individuality itself, depends on relationships. . . . Let us swallow this important and prickly fact. Apart from our connections with other people, we are barely individuals, we amount, all of us, to next to nothing.

And so with men and women. It is in relationship to one another that they have their true individuality and their distinct being: in contact, not out of contact. This is sex, if you like. But it is no more sex than sunshine on the grass is sex. It is a living contact, give and take: the great and subtle relationship of men and women, man and woman. In this and through this we become real individuals; without it, without the real contact, we remain more or less nonentities.

But, of course, it is necessary to have the contact alive and unfixed. It is not a question of: Marry the woman and have done with it—That is only one of the stupid recipes for avoiding contact and killing contact. . . . It is time we got rid of these fixed notions. A woman is a living fountain whose spray falls delicately around her, on all that come near. A woman is a strange soft vibration on the air, going forth unknown and unconscious, and seeking a vibration of response. Or else she is a discordant, jarring, painful vibration, going forth and hurting every one within range. And a man the same. A man, as he lives and moves and has being, is a fountain of life-vibration, quivering and flowing toward some one, something that will receive his outflow and send back an inflow, so that a circuit is completed, and there is a sort of peace. Or else he is a source of irritation, discord, and pain, harming every one near him. . . .

We are laboring under a false conception of ourselves. For centuries man has been the conquering hero, and woman has been merely the string to his bow,

## We Need One Another

By D. H. LAWRENCE

From SCRIBNER'S, May

WE MAY AS WELL admit it: men and women need one another. We may as well, after all our kicking against the pricks, our revolting and our sulking, give in and be graceful about it. We are all individualists: we are all egoists: we all believe intensely in freedom, our own at all events. We all want to be absolute, and sufficient unto ourselves. And it is a great blow to our

self-esteem that we simply need another human being. . . .

Now, if I say to a woman, or to a man: "Would you like to be purely free of all human relationships, free from father and mother, brother and sister, husband, lover, friend or child? free from all these human entanglements, and reduced purely to your own pure self, connected only with the Supreme Power,

## Ten Leading Articles

part of his accoutrement. Then woman was allowed to have a soul of her own, a separate soul. So the separating business started, with all the clamor of freedom and independence. Now the freedom and independence have been rather overdone, they lead to an empty nowhere, the rubbish heap of all our dead feelings and waste illusions. . . .

Man is no longer a conquering hero. Neither is he a supreme soul isolated and alone in the universe, facing the unknown in the eternity of death. What a man has to do today is to admit, at last, that all these fixed ideas are no good. As a fixed object, even as an individuality or a personality, no human being, man or woman, amounts to much. The great I AM does not apply to human beings, so they may as well leave it alone. As soon as anybody, man or woman, becomes a great I AM, he becomes nothing. Man or woman, each is a flow, a flowing life, and without one another it can't flow, just as a river cannot flow without banks. A woman is one bank of the river of my life, and the world is the other. Without the two shores, my life would be a marsh. It is this relationship which makes me myself a river of life.

And it is this, even, that gives me my soul. A man who has never had a vital relationship to any other human being doesn't really have a soul. . . . I am born with the clew to my soul. The wholeness of my soul I must achieve. And by my soul I mean my wholeness. What we suffer from today is the lack of a sense of our own wholeness, or completeness, which is peace. What we lack, what the young lack, is a sense of being whole in themselves. They feel so scrappy, they have no peace. And by peace I don't mean inertia, but the full flowing of life.

We lack peace because we are not whole. And we are not whole because we have known only a tithe of the vital relationships we might have had. We live in an age that believes in stripping away the relationships we might have had. Strip them away like an onion, till you come to pure, or blank nothingness. Emptiness. That is where most men have come now; to a knowledge of their own complete emptiness. They wanted so badly to be "themselves" that they became nothing at all; or next to nothing.

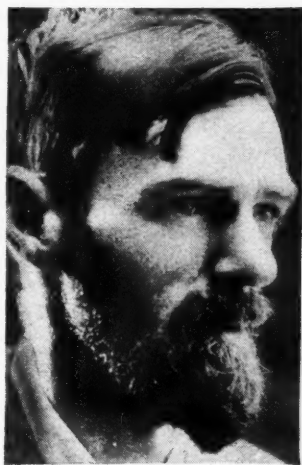
It is not much fun being next to nothing. And life ought to be fun, the greatest fun. Not merely "having a good time," in order to "get away from your-

self." But real fun in being yourself. Now there are two great relationships possible to human beings: the relationship of man to woman, and the relationship of man to man. As regards both, we are in a hopeless mess.

But the relationship of man to woman is the central fact in actual human life. Next comes the relationship of man to man. And, a long way after, all the other relationships, fatherhood, motherhood, sister, brother, friend. . . .

And after all what is sex but the symbol of the relation of man to woman, woman to man? And the relation of man to woman is wide as all life. It consists in infinite different flows between the two beings, different, even apparently contrary. . . . The

long course of marriage is a long event of perpetual change, in which a man and a woman mutually build up their souls and make themselves whole. It is like rivers flowing on, through new country, always unknown, always changing. . . .



D. H. LAWRENCE

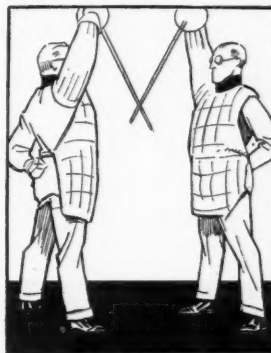
## Kultur of the Saber

By WYTHE WILLIAMS

From THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, April 26

CAREFULLY, but hastily, we groped our way, upon a gray and dismal dawn, to behold the duels. . . . We climbed a dark stair, paused at the check room, then entered a large oblong dance room dimly lighted by a central chandelier. Over the windows heavy tattered draperies excluded the daylight. While waiting for the program to begin, in company with about a hundred, we dallied with succulent sausages and foaming beer.

The duels were quite official, conducted under the high patronage of student corps of Berlin University, but, nevertheless, quite outside the law. The latest edict of the German Reichstag concerning dueling is so severe as to forbid even the allegedly harmless *Mensur*, or student duel. Collegiate argument, however, considers the *Mensur* necessary for



From Kladderadatsch

If only we had sense. But we are held by a few fixed ideas, like sex, money, what a person "ought" to be, and so forth, and we miss the whole life. Sex is a changing thing, now-alive, now quiescent, now fiery, now apparently quite gone, quite gone. But the ordinary man and woman haven't the gumption to take it in all its changes. They demand crass, crude sex-desire, they demand it always, and when it isn't forth-coming, then—smash-bash! smash up the whole show. Divorce! Divorce!

I am so tired of being told that I want mankind to go back to the condition of savages. As if modern city people weren't about the crudest, rawest, most crassly savage monkeys that ever existed, when it comes to the relation of man and woman. All I see in our vaunted civilization is men and women smashing each other emotionally and psychically to bits, and all I ask is that they should pause and consider.

For sex, to me, means the whole of the relationship between man and woman. This relationship is far greater than we know. . . . The relation of man to woman is the flowing of two rivers side by side, sometimes even mingling, then separating again, and travelling on. The relationship is a lifelong change and a lifelong traveling. And that is sex.

various reasons; principally for the honor of the student corps, for the proper development of nerve and courage, and for teaching youth how to stand firm before danger. Old grads have thought it out even more fully. Face scars from duels are more than mere badges of courage; they are marks of distinction between those who have had academic training and the hoi polloi. One of the oldsters went over this learnedly with us while we munched our sausages. . . .

Five student duels were on the morning calendar, to be followed by a real hate duel between an army officer and an attorney, for a "secret but grave reason."

The small stage, with tarnished accoutrements, was reserved for the doctor and the medicine chest. Bandages and cotton packs were piled upon a table; strong



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odors of ointments and liniments came to our nostrils. A platform placed in the center of the room, only a few inches above the floor, padded with rubber, constituted the runway for the fighting, and upon it now appeared the principals for the first fight. The first row of chairs about the platform was reserved for the two corps sponsoring the particular encounter. The other spectators perched themselves behind, standing on chairs or tables—many with beer mug or pipe in hand. The entire crowd was made up of students or graduates, all wearing the particular cap or neck cord of their corps, which, after a fashion, correspond to the Greek-letter fraternities of American universities.

Two youngsters, not more than eighteen years old, faced each other on the runway. Except for the cheeks and the top of the head, they were incased in armor impenetrable even to sabers. Legs, body, arms, neck, were all covered with heavy leather pads; also special devices covered the eyes, nose and ears, for this was merely a curriculum duel, when only the cheek or scalp, and preferably the cheek, is the object of attack. The seconds, also equipped with sabers, were similarly armored, and with the addition of a head mask. Each second took position at the side of his protégé, holding him by the sword arm until the judge gave the signal that placed the duelists on guard. A weapon's length separated them, breast to breast. Ten times during his university course must every corps member indulge in one of these curriculum affairs. . . .

Word was given that started the first duel on its bloody way. A second later, blood was streaming down the hairless cheek of one youthful combatant. . . .

The dueling program, it seems, is arranged between the corps chieftains. All members are scheduled and seeded much after the fashion of a big tennis or golf tourney. Every youngster knows, weeks ahead, just when and where he is to appear—health and police permitting. An old, old grad—up in the seventies we should say—and proudly wearing the cord of his corps, gave us details concerning the order of booking duels ahead. It was all conducted in the same systematic, precise fashion that marks everything German, he said. . . .

It is necessary for a duel to continue for a quarter of an hour of actual fighting, and neither fighter is permitted to withdraw. Only the seconds can halt the combat if they decide that one or the other of the duelists is too badly hurt to continue.

The old gentleman beside us chuckled. "He isn't hurt," he said, pointing at the bleeding youth. "Don't worry about that. Head wounds usually make a lot of blood, but are not serious."

Both youngsters were now bleeding profusely, but still they hacked away, pausing only when the seconds struck up their sabers and while the doctor peered into their wounds. At the end of the fight they were still standing—although groggy—and were led away by fellow members of their corps.

The crowd shuffled about—largely in search of fresh beer. We strolled over to the fight platform, took casual notice of the blood on it, then wandered to the edge of the stage, where the victims of the encounter were being patched and bandaged. Both seemed quite cheery. One held a mirror before his countenance and with his forefinger appeared to count the number of marks he might be so lucky as to carry for the remainder of his life. . . . The next bout was between freshmen, or "foxes," as they are known in the parlance of German student organizations. This duel was a complete flop, according to the entire audience. . . .

*After the student duels were over, continues Mr. Williams, the hate duel was arranged. The reason was "very grave," but the visitors could not learn why.*

The two principals were seated on chairs at opposite ends of the fight platform. Both were stripped to the waist, except for neck pads to guard the jugular veins. Below they wore the usual heavy leather fencing pads. Across the eight feet of space they glowered at each other in the approved fighting fashion. . . .

After a long parley with the seconds the judge, selected from the corps captains, approached each principal and in low tones made what purported to be a formal demand for reconciliation. Each duelist shook his head vigorously. . . .

A tense pause. Principals and seconds posed statuelike—the former with sabers raised high above their heads, ready to swing at the command, the seconds holding their blades crossed directly before those of the principals, so that no blow could be struck ahead of the signal. . . .

*After three fierce encounters the principals were streaming blood but refused to be reconciled, writes Mr. Williams, and continues:*

The next encounter, however, proved to be the final one and settled all matters—honor included apparently—for otherwise it appeared that these furious warriors might pass eternally to a happier hunting ground. The attorney again caught the captain—this time on the top of his skull, causing a deep gash—but, almost at the same instant, the captain's blade bit into the attorney's shoulder with such effect that the sword dropped from a hand that had gone weak.

The judge's decision concerning honor and the drawn outcome of the battle was hardly necessary. Both men were so weak from bloodletting that scarcely could they stand, and, indeed, both were half carried by their seconds to their dressing rooms.

The crowd lingered. Again filling the long corridor were the waiters, dutifully appearing with a new supply of sausages and beer.

It was necessary to get the doctor's decision on the wounded warriors and see that they were safely out of the building before we could evacuate. We discussed the morning's entertainment and had some more beer. The general opinion was that it had been quite a successful *matinée*, barring, of course, the faults of the altogether too fresh freshmen.

## Saving New England

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

From the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, May

NOT ONLY is it affirmed in the Harvard song that the Cambridge shadows are more soothing, the sunlight more dear, "than descend on less privileged earth," but Harvard must remain the bearer of sweetness and light

Till the stock of the Puritan die.

Whether the fact that the Harvard Botanic Gardens, founded in memory of Asa Gray for the study of hardy herbaceous plants, are now abandoned and overgrown with weeds, while the new School of Business rises in four-million-dollar majesty across the Charles, indi-

cates a certain debility in the stock of the Puritans, who say? . . .

Paul Revere rode out beyond Cambridge to Lexington once, and on toward Concord. That highway is now a through-traffic artery which eventually becomes the famous Mohawk Trail. Most of its length it is a swiftly moving steel and rubber river between banks of "hot-dog" kennels, fried-clam stands, filling stations, and other odoriferous and ugly reminders of this progressive age. On past Hawthorne's "Wayside" and Emerson's white dwelling it sweeps, and you wonder what would have happened to Haw-



## Ten Leading Articles



### SCENERY, OLD AND NEW

Peaceful New England has changed as automobiles brought the inevitable hot-dog stand and filling station; and traffic seriously disrupts the life of once quiet village commons.



thorne's delicate nerves or Emerson's serenity had those artists been forced to work beside this roaring torrent. Through the heart of Concord it goes, right through the Mill Dam, trucks rumbling and rattling, buses honking and taking up two thirds of the road, pleasure cars by the thousand; and little old ladies of Concord, come down to the village to do some shopping, stand bewildered on the curb, wondering if they will ever get across. Then on it sweeps, to repeat the same performance in every town it passes through, till it reaches its grand climax on Whitcomb Summit.

Here, after climbing up and up beside a tumbling brook, the highway comes out on top of Hoosac Mountain, and discloses that spectacular view to the west of Greylock, the deep hole which shelters North Adams, the collegiate towers of Williamstown, the tumbled range of the Green Mountains marching into the north. Here is the apex of the Mohawk Trail. Here is what thousands of the passengers in those whizzing cars have come to see—come from Boston, from Philadelphia, from Columbus, Ohio, from Weehawken and Pottstown. What do they see? Hot-dog stands, filling stations, tumble-down shacks, scrawled signs on every tree, tin tags, old newspapers, lunch boxes, orange skins. Such is the climax of the Mohawk Trail. The human serenity and charm of Cambridge and Concord on the one end, the natural serenity and beauty of the mountain top on the other, are gone.

The Berkshires have recently spent thirty or forty thousand dollars in advertising themselves; and of course the more they advertise—if the advertising brings tourists—the less desirable the Berkshires become as a resort to the kind of people who built them up in the first place and established their tradition and atmosphere.

All New England, in fact, is advertising itself. This is known as "waking

up." Thrown into a considerable panic by the desertion of the textile industry, New England became acutely conscious of the fact that it had

a summer-resort industry which the South couldn't take away from it, and one which was enormously increased by the spread of the automobile. . . . Boost and advertise became the order of the day. Some states advertise with public funds, and maintain publicity offices. . . .

In Sudbury, Mr. Ford discovered recently that his ancient Wayside Inn was being shaken to pieces by the constant jar of heavy trucks lumbering past on the highway in front; nor was it possible, with the through road so near, and so full of Ford cars, to maintain the traditional peace and quiet of the Ford hostelry. So, at his own expense, he rebuilt a mile-long strip of the state road, taking it two hundred yards or more away from his dooryard. It probably cost him more than the Inn did, but it saved that lovely memorial of the old New England.

A similar by-pass has recently been built by the State of Massachusetts behind the village of Deerfield. The elm shadows of Deerfield street today suggest even more privileged earth than Cambridge. And under them sit the ancient houses, proudly virgin of paint, doing their best to look exactly as they did in the eighteenth century. . . .

The new by-pass shortens the through route; and eliminates four curves, which was no doubt why the state built it. But the result has been to save Deerfield. Scarcely one car in twenty (and of course no trucks) now turn off the through route to drive through the village. Those who do turn off really want to see the old town. Those who do not evidently don't want to see anything. They just want to be on their way—which puts a somewhat new light on the motives of motor

tourists, and suggests inevitably the course New England has got to follow.

The primary foe of the landscape charm and village character, in New England as everywhere else, is the motor highway. The problem of saving New England is the problem of handling motor traffic. . . . Even in New England the bulk of traffic is not tourist. It is commercial or local—using "local" to mean traffic from within the state or region. Everyone now admits, everywhere, that commercial traffic is not only a nuisance but a menace on ordinary roads, and more especially on the winding roads of New England. . . .

If the New York Central railroad went through every town down the main street, as it goes through Syracuse, the Twentieth Century would take a week to get to Chicago. Arterial highways are now practically railroads, in purpose and potential speed of traffic, still attempting to function while passing through the main streets of every town. *They have got to be taken out of the towns.* Send them over wide rights of way, radiating from the cities and crossing the states, and three enormous advantages are gained at once. First, through traffic is greatly facilitated in movement. Second, existing towns are reclaimed to live their local life in accordance with their ancient plan of community coherence and dignity. Third, an expanding population, pressed out from the cities and made mobile by the motor car, can move in and out daily over these rights of way, turning down the side roads to new communities built under zoning laws and in the country, where there is room for decent planning and living.

## Ten Leading Articles

# Bears! Bears!

By DICK COLE

From FIELD AND STREAM, May

ASK ANY VISITORS to Yellowstone National Park what particular thing interested them most, and seven out of ten will reply, "The bears!" They're everywhere! They are met on the roads; they wander freely through the tourists' camps; they may even be encountered swimming in the lake. Little bears, big bears, black bears, but, fortunately, not grizzly bears. . . .

The most common bear of Yellowstone Park—also of Yosemite, Mt. Rainier and Glacier Parks—is the black bear. This bear is quite different from the grizzly bear. He will turn away from a porterhouse steak for a sweet apple, berries or honey. By nature he is not quarrelsome. . . . It is because of their seeming friendliness, people are led to believe that they are tame bears. This misconception has been responsible for many painful mutilations and near tragedies. . . .

Every year a goodly number of people are bitten or clawed by the "tame" bears in Yellowstone Park. Likewise in Glacier and Yosemite. The proportion of people bitten is small, but to mention in actual figures the exact number might lead readers to believe that Yellowstone is overrun with vicious bears—that a visitor's life and limbs are constantly menaced. This might keep people from visiting beautiful, mysterious Yellowstone; or, if they did venture there, they constantly would be uneasy and restless for fear of the bears, and this would detract from full enjoyment of the trip.

What really is needed is a fuller understanding of the characteristics of the bears. They are wild bears. The mere fact that, in a limited manner, they associate with humans must not be construed to mean that they are tame. . . .

The forests are just as wild as they ever were. A black bear's life is not all beer and skittles, or rather all honey and berries. He has his enemies. A bull moose or elk can put a black bear to rout; a mountain lion can give him a rough time; a grizzly can annihilate him—if they meet. But a black bear takes mighty good care to avoid all such meetings.

So the black bear is always on the defensive—always watchful for an overt act. Even when he wanders about a tourist camp, his natural, inbred, defensive instinct is fully awake. If one were to touch a bear on the back unexpectedly, he would give a start of surprise and might instantly snap at the aggressor.

In fact, to lay hands on a bear at any time is a very foolhardy act.

A bear assumes that all discarded food about a tourist camp is his. He never sees the tourists pawing among the refuse at the pits; so man is not a rival for his food supply. If all campers visiting Yellowstone would throw their discarded food into the refuse pits, or, if they must give a bear an individual feed, then serve it on a plate on the ground, an entire season would pass over without a single bear accident. But despite all warnings, people persist in feeding the bears from their hands. . . .

A BEAR well knows that he is physically superior to man; that he can inflict terrible wounds with his teeth, or crack a person's ribs with a blow of his mighty paw, yet he never extends himself. In fact, it is my firm



DANGEROUS FUN

belief that if a bear could be tried for each assault by an unprejudiced jury of his peers, he would always be acquitted. My observations lead me to believe that a bear is responsible for 5 per cent. of the injury charged against him, while the "victim" is responsible for 95 per cent. . . .

Here are some of the things that people do. They will feed a bear candy, a piece at a time, from a bag in the other hand. The bear is dissatisfied with receiving his sweetmeats piecemeal, and often will make a grab for the bag. He may miss the fingers—or he may not. Put yourself in the bear's position. Suppose someone were feeding you huckleberries, one at a time, from a big bowlful. Wouldn't you become impatient? Of course you would! Well, so does the bear, and often he does not control his impatience.

One time I saw a young woman feeding a bear chocolates from a box. The box slipped to the ground. As the bear reached for it she put her foot on the box. I'll give you one guess as to what happened. Right! He did! . . .

While I have seen some distressing encounters with black bears, I have also seen humorous ones. Last year a member of a party of four college boys visiting the Park was feeding a little cub, whose mother was close by. Suddenly there was a vivid flash of lightning and a terrific crash of thunder—a typical, mountain thunderstorm.

With a squeal of fright the little bear sprang away from the fellow and looked questioningly toward its mother. Mrs. Bear came strolling over in a leisurely manner. Biff! She gave the young fellow a rap in the ribs. I can swear that her paw did not move more than ten inches. He sat up, panting and gasping. When he recovered his breath, he saw the humorous side of the incident.

"Wow!" said he. "If Firpo had had the wallop of that bear, Dempsey wouldn't have got back to the ring till the morning after the fight."

Mrs. Bear paid no further attention to her vanquished adversary, but walked over to her cub and gave him the "once-over." Evidently she concluded he was a false alarmist, for she gave him a none too gentle cuff over the ears as well. . . .

WHEN I WAS camping at Lewis Lake in Yellowstone Park with my camp-car last year, a big brown bear came down to the camp grounds every day and pawed around in the refuse pit. He was a sleek-looking fellow with the prettiest head I ever saw on a bear. But he was timid. Campers are not numerous in this section of the Park, and he was not thoroughly accustomed to humans. All he wanted was to be left alone at the refuse pits.

The very fact that he had not been approached in a thousand different ways by a thousand different tourists led me to experiment in treating him with a saneness of manner and approach to see how he would react to such treatment. I started by serving him pieces of bread and syrup on a plate a little distance from my camp-car. Each time I fed him I placed the plate a little closer, and soon he would eat from the plate in my hands.

I called him Brownie, and he quickly answered to the name. Every time he visited my car I would give him something dear to the heart—or rather stomach—of a bear: jam, jelly or syrup, always served with bread to make it more filling. Every morning for breakfast I would give him a basinful of cooked oatmeal sweetened with condensed milk.

Regularly every morning, at almost the same time, he would come out of the



## Ten Leading Articles

woods for his breakfast. If I were inside the car, he would stick his big, brown head in the car door and look up at me as if to say, "Is my breakfast ready?"

Brownie and I became pals. He lived near my car day and night. If I went out at night, I couldn't move twenty paces before I would hear the "pat-pat" of Brownie's feet, and he would be beside me. At first it made me feel rather creepy to have a bear at my heels in the middle of the night.

I believe that Brownie would have

fought to the death for me. After he had "adopted" me, he wouldn't let another bear come within a hundred yards of me. Evidently bears have another human trait—jealousy.

When I went fishing in the lake he would swim after my boat for a long way, then reluctantly give up the pursuit and return to the shore. He was fond of fish, and I treated him generously.

This case is the only one I know of where a so-called tame bear became actually companionable and trustworthy.

cousin of Alexander III. This created a complicated situation; especially for me, as I was unable to decide which of the two Grand Dukes was the more objectionable. . . .

**I**MMEDIATELY upon my arrival in New York I was elected to a secret monarchist organization headed by the same gentleman who later became Cyril's first Ambassador in the United States. I went to one of their meetings. We gathered in a small room behind the Russian book store on Columbus Circle. The chairman, casting at me a significant glance, informed the assembly that Jews and Masons had united in a drive to exterminate all those who had followed the Imperial Family in exile to Siberia. They had already disposed of Pierre Gillard, the Swiss tutor of the Emperor's children. Two Masonic ladies of rare beauty had lured the unfortunate Gillard to the shores of Lake Geneva and drowned him. (Gillard still peacefully resides on the shores of Lake Geneva, but not on its bottom.) I was startled, but the chairman gave me new hope. It appeared that all monarchists and anti-Semites had united in a new organization called "The White Masons" and that we in our room on Columbus Circle represented the secret headquarters of this formidable organization. The chairman further announced that the British Prime Minister, Balfour, had recently joined the organization, and now was begging us for immediate instructions. Whereupon all those present proceeded to write instructions to Balfour. I at the time was struggling hard for a living and had to be up early in the morning. I begged therefore to be excused.

Nevertheless the Cyrilists still tried to obtain my services by offering to make me head of all anti-semitic organizations in the West, with headquarters in Chicago. I asked them whether this wasn't the sort of occupation which the Americans designated as "monkey business." The Cyrilists didn't think so, and gave me up in disgust. . . .

Unfortunately Cyril's court is not free from the usual court intrigues. Thus, much trouble is said to have happened recently, because one of the Governors was dissatisfied with his Province and started a malicious intrigue against the Governor of another Province which he wanted to get for himself.

Emperor Cyril has also founded a new

# The Czar of Shadowland

By GLEB BOTKIN

From the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, May

**O**NE DAY not long ago the bells of Russian churches in New York, Paris, London, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires—in short all the world over (except in Russia)—were set ringing joyously in simultaneous gratitude for a great event. Deacons, priests, bishops, archbishops and metropolitans were celebrating a solemn *Te Deum*, and the faithful stood trembling with happiness, humbly thanking the Lord for His infinite mercy.

And what cause had the Russians to feel so much gratitude to God? Why, they were celebrating five years of the gracious rule of "Our happily reigning Sire and Emperor, Cyril Vladimirovich."

True, Stalin and the Soviets may not yet have sworn fealty to His Majesty. Nevertheless—and I have it from official proclamations—my former country is ruled by "His Imperial Majesty Cyril Vladimirovich, Emperor of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc." . . . If you have any doubts about it, go to Northern France, where resides His Majesty, surrounded by courtiers and members of the Imperial Russian Government.

But then you do not really have to go as far as that. You can find high officials of the Imperial Russian Government in every part of the world, and a great many in New York. Most of them seem to be retired officers and government clerks, the majority of whom are at present engaged in taxi-driving.

Not long ago His Majesty Cyril I appointed an Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. For some reason the American Administration never accepted this Ambassador's credentials. Still worse, Mr. Coolidge, a man notorious for his lack of imagination, failed to discover any such institution as the present

Russian Empire, and accordingly did not receive Her Majesty Empress Victoria Feodorovna. Yet Victoria is as real a majesty as there ever was. Not only is she the consort of the "happily reigning Emperor Cyril," but she is also the sister of Queen Marie of Rumania. . . .

But, to return to the Emperor's Ambassador, he soon noticed that he would be *persona non grata* in Washington, and so he remained in New York, where he had some legal practice among the Russians and also ran a Russian bookstore. . . .

*For many years after the revolution, the writer then says, the question of succession was uppermost in the problems of the monarchist party, of which he was an active member. In 1922, the year Mr. Botkin arrived in New York, Cyril, eldest living cousin of the late Czar, announced himself to be "place keeper of the Russian throne." There was contention over his eligibility.*

At any rate, Cyril took destiny into his own hands in 1925 and proclaimed himself "By the Grace of God Cyril I, Emperor of all the Russias." His first manifesto was met with reserve. Even the Dowager-Empress Marie refused to acknowledge the new Emperor. Cyril was distressed. In a letter addressed to the Empress he explained that he wanted nothing but to assume "the crown of martyrdom" of his "beloved late cousin Emperor Nicholas of radiant memory." . . .

While Cyril was taking over the business of Empire, monarchists opposed to him rallied around Grand Duke Nicholas,



Grand Duke Cyril



## Ten Leading Articles

Order of Saint Nicholas, the Wonder Worker. It is an impressive decoration of several classes, the lowest of which, I am told, costs \$3. More than that, the Emperor also distributes titles of nobility. Thus Miss Emory, of Long Island, who married Grand Duke Dimitry, was given by Cyril the title of Princess Ilyinskaya, and the dancer Kshinskaya was made by him Princess Krasinskaya. It must be admitted that Cyril is no mean politician. He gives his adherents what they want. Nor does he forget the lower classes. A year ago he issued a decree presenting Russian peasants with land...

**P**ERHAPS some readers will think that I have merely been relating silly anecdotes which circulate in the

Russian colony. No, I have described nothing but facts, which do not appear in the least funny to thousands of Russian emigrants. Only recently I heard the opinion of a Colonel who enjoys considerable respect among the Russians. As his friends say, the Colonel is engaged in business on Fifth Avenue, his "business" actually consisting in opening the doors of a hotel. Said he:

"Still, you must give credit to Emperor Cyril that he reigns for five years now, and so far his reign has not been marred by the slightest disturbance."

I agree with the gallant Colonel. His Majesty Emperor Cyril of Shadowland has indeed had a reign of peace and security such as was never enjoyed by any other ruler of the Russian people.

McCreery's, sizing up novelty jewelry at Lord & Taylor's. They are poor customers because their object is to spy and not to buy. However, they do not hesitate to make purchases when they think they have found a "value" as good as or better than Macy's has to offer. Any such article, whether it be a dinner coat, a cedar chest, or a brassiere, they buy and carry back to the store. If their judgment is correct, the Macy price of the article is cut to 6 per cent. below the outside price. . . .

Macy's shoppers have one great meeting place: Gimbel's, a block to the south. So numerous and clamorous were Macy's shoppers recently that Gimbel's triumphantly printed a stinging little note in the newspapers:

### AN APOLOGY BY GIMBELS

We regret that customers in our house furnishing and drug departments have been inconvenienced lately due to aggressive tactics on the part of young women apparently engaged in checking GIMBEL'S low prices for others.

We are confident that the futility of trying to undersell GIMBELS will bring these inconveniences to an end.

Macy's shoppers flock to Gimbel's and vice versa because the two stores are ancient and bitter rivals. Gimbel's somewhat resents Macy's superior attitude and likes to annoy its rival by going under its prices on certain articles. Many a furious battle has been waged over Modern Library books, for instance. There was a time when bookworms could pick up Modern Library volumes at Macy's for 18 cents a copy, as against a list price of 95 cents. . . .

### When nighties are in flower.

Thus the headline of a recent Macy advertisement for a sale of nightgowns printed with floral designs. The text continued: "A romantic era's upon us. . . . Gowns (both for night and day) must be feminine, pretty, romantic. These are . . . quite Directoireish in spirit. . . . So if you are timid about appearing definitely Directoireish in the daytime, try being Directoireish at night." A decade ago department store advertising was notoriously cut and dried, barrenly factual, lacking in all grace, wit, and humor. A few years ago Macy's began to inject interest into its advertising copy. Still more revolutionary, desperately so, was the introduction of humor. To advertise Wilton rugs or short vamp ladies' shoes in a bright and airy fashion was as unprecedented as if Dillon, Read should wax humorous over a bond issue. . . .

No doubt that in the old days the thousands who jammed Macy's were frankly bargain hunters. The store was cheap, and little more. Today Macy's is still cheap. But Macy's is also smart.

## Cheap and Smart

From FORTUNE, May

**T**HE BIGGEST STORE in the world is to be found at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street in New York City. Incredible as the unicorn would be the Manhattan housewife who has never done her shopping at Macy's. Last year R. H. Macy & Co. did a gross business of \$98,688,487, from which it made a net profit of \$7,863,503. . . .

To the young men and women from Vassar, Columbia, Yale, and other colleges who come to learn the department store business in its training course, Macy's announces three bedrock policies:

1. It buys for cash.
2. It sells for cash.
3. It aims to undersell its competitors in the district by at least 6 per cent.

There is nothing extraordinary about cash buying. Most of the big department stores buy for cash, though not all of them pay as quickly as Macy's does. The one and only object of paying cash is to secure discounts. Thus the speed of Macy's payments depends entirely on the manufacturer's terms. "Five per cent.: 10 days" on an invoice means a 5 per cent. discount for cash within ten days. Batteries of checking clerks see to it that the bill is paid so as to secure both the maximum time and the maximum discount. . . .

Not cash but specification buying is the outstanding Macy buying policy. A walk through the drug department is illuminating. If we approach the counter and ask for a package of Gillette blades, like as not the girl will try to sell us some Macy blades instead. . . .

But Macy's other buying policies are left to the judgment of the 265 members of its buying staff. The buyer is the key

man of any department store. He (or she: just half of Macy's buyers are women) is highly paid—and deserves to be. At Macy's the buyer must know his merchandising. Each of the 149 departments in the store is run as if it were a separate store, and its buyer is as directly responsible for its success as if he were running his own business. . . . Macy's owes its distinctive position among New York stores to the way it sells rather than the way it buys. Many New Yorkers know Macy's as the store that has no charge accounts and that undersells its competitors. Is there any connection between the two policies? In its advertising Macy's infers that the one is the logical outcome of the other; that cash selling enables it, in good part at least, to keep its prices down. The advantages of cash selling have probably been exaggerated by Macy's on the one hand and unjustly belittled by Macy's competitors on the other. . . . However, there are more fundamental if less spectacular factors behind Macy's ability to undersell its competitors: shrewd buying, effective publicity, and a flair for merchandising all enter in. Macy's size is important in the matter of economy and efficiency of operation. . . .

From the store at Thirty-fourth Street a band of spies goes forth every morning in the year. These spies, otherwise known as comparison shoppers, consist of a score of attractively dressed young women and a few prosperous looking young men. All day they go from store to store, poking mattresses at Stern Brothers', trying on suit after suit at John David's, pushing their way up to bargain counters at Bloomingdale's and

# Why Risk Typhoid?

*20 times more dangerous than lightning!*



© 1930 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

WHEN lightning flashes and thunder roars, timid folk are often frankly scared and even the most stout-hearted are awed. They can see the threatening danger against which they are helpless. Yet most of these very people ignore an unseen danger against which they can protect themselves. It is typhoid fever, and it costs twenty times more lives than lightning.

Typhoid kills one out of every ten attacked. Those who recover are left in such a weakened condition that for two or three years following an attack, the deathrate among them is twice the normal rate. Sometimes typhoid leaves after-effects from which the patient never recovers.

Most cases of typhoid are contracted by people away from home — touring, hiking, camping, traveling. The disease is caused by eating or drinking something contaminated by typhoid germs. Water that tastes delicious and looks crystal clear, or raw milk and uncooked foods may carry the disease. If you swallow enough typhoid germs and are not immunized, typhoid fever is almost certain to develop.

*But you need never have typhoid fever. It is one of the few preventable diseases.*

By means of three simple, painless inoculations — entirely safe and leaving no scar — your doctor can make you immune from typhoid fever for two or more years. The United States Government tests and approves all typhoid vaccine before it reaches physicians.

Before you start on your summer outings in the country, consult your physician as to the advisability of being inoculated. Make sure that typhoid will not claim any member of your family. Metropolitan will mail free, its booklet, "The Conquest of Typhoid Fever". Ask for Booklet 630-V.



**METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.



# Education

## COLLEGE GIRLS WANTED

A Fifth Avenue department store. Many of these establishments throughout the country encourage graduates of women's colleges to seek work with them.



Ewing Galloway

## A New Job for the College Girl

By HELEN LAW

**G**O TO THE department store, young woman" is sound advice to give the college graduate looking for a place in the business world. But sometimes it is unnecessary for her to go to the store, because the store is coming to her. Many of the country's progressive stores send representatives to women's colleges every year to interview students and consider them for positions. And Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, the University of Wisconsin, and other colleges welcome them.

Here, then, is the final evidence, if it is still needed, that women's colleges are producing things besides scholarly blue-stockings; and here, too, is evidence that what might be called the chewing-gum era in department stores is passing. This is not to say that the young ladies behind the department store counters no longer, on occasion, chew gum. But it does mean that the standard of women employed has changed.

The movement has behind it not only leading women's colleges, but leading department stores. R. H. Macy, James McCreery, and John Wanamaker of New York; J. L. Hudson of Detroit; Wm. Filene's Sons, C. F. Hovey, and Jordan Marsh of Boston are among the stores that recruit their ranks with holders of

MORE AND MORE, college degrees are coming to have value in cash as well as in culture. In recent years progressive department stores in New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and elsewhere have employed, each year, a group of graduates from women's colleges. Though training behind the counter is necessary, these young women become buyers, department executives, members of advertising staffs, or find other interesting and profitable work. Mrs. Law, the author, is herself a college graduate now employed by R. H. Macy & Co., in New York.

the A.B. degree. This is hardly surprising when you consider that a department store has become a scientific undertaking in the past fifteen or twenty years. Thorndike Deland, specialist in executive placement for these institutions, puts it this way:

"The orderly mind which college education gives is a valuable asset. Stores are no longer hit-or-miss organizations. They are becoming more scientific than any other line of business, and store owners are demanding trained minds."

This does not mean that the department store demands only college women to the exclusion of all others. Samuel Reyburn, president of Lord & Taylor in New York, has made this point clear. "We don't prefer the college or theoretically trained woman and we don't prefer the practically trained woman in collecting the material out of which we build this organization,"

he said in a speech to the National Retail Dry Goods Association. "We want both of them, and after we get them we want each to forget the class consciousness that she indulges herself in, in appreciation of her particular training. College-trained men and women are often a little bit too proud of the fact that they have that certificate—and many practically trained people I know, on the other hand, are just as egotistical and conceited about their training. Both of these classes of people have something to contribute. They can help each other tremendously."

The modern department store offers unlimited opportunities in widely diversified pursuits—buying, selling, advertising, publicity, research, planning, personal service, social service, personnel, styling, sales supervision, training or educational work, fashion lecturing and so on—for



## Everywhere now ...the ETHYL EMBLEM

**I**N every state, in every town, on every road, wherever you drive, you now see the Ethyl emblem.

And wherever you see that emblem, it means that the pump bearing it contains good gasoline to which has been added sufficient Ethyl anti-knock compound to "knock out that 'knock'" in cars of average compression and bring out the additional power of the new, high-compression cars.

The oil companies which now mix Ethyl fluid with their gasoline to form Ethyl Gasoline supply more than half of all the motor fuel used in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. So you are safe in stopping at *any* pump bearing the Ethyl emblem. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York.

*Please don't* put Ethyl to an unfair test or an *easy* test. Wait till your tank is almost empty; otherwise the Ethyl will be diluted and its effectiveness lessened. Then fill up with Ethyl; take the worst hill, the worst road or the worst traffic congestion you can find. Your car will prove the difference Ethyl makes in every phase of engine performance.



THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT USED IN ETHYL FLUID IS LEAD • KNOCKS OUT THAT "KNOCK"

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# ETHYL GASOLINE

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**Golf  
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Showing Unusual Structure of GRO-CORD Pointed Knob Golf Sole.

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## Education

within a large retail establishment today there are many branches of business welded together to allow the store to do a good job, a scientific job, of buying and selling. And you find college women playing an important part in every phase of this business all over the country.

**W**HAT HAPPENS to the eager graduate when she leaves the campus for the counter? It varies. Some stores consider it worth while to take college girls and train them for future executive positions. Macy's of New York, for example, has what is known as a training squad—a specially selected group of college women (and men, too) who spend six months learning the fundamentals of the retail business from actual experience and study. The young women are observed closely as they proceed step by step from one branch of the business to another. The squad averages about forty members—each paid a salary—all at various stages of progress. The course does not begin at a fixed date and continue in group fashion, but individuals are admitted from time to time so that the store will not be confronted with placing all forty at the same time.

They begin by actually selling, next become section managers, then study the receiving system, the controller's office, the bureau of adjustments and the delivery system, doing certain jobs in each of the last four departments. After that, they spend some time in the planning division, acting as junior assistants, and last, work in the comparison department as shoppers. The training is individual. Tests are given; reports are asked for; a careful check is kept on everything; and ratings are made from time to time. At the end of this training period, the store has a complete picture of the young woman and her ability.

Macy's is now beginning to put young college women in selling jobs before they take them for this squad—and the representatives who go to the colleges are urging girls who are interested in becoming squad members to take selling jobs during college vacations so that they will have that experience behind them.

Stores that do not have training courses employ college girls first in selling, secretarial, comparison shopping, stock and office positions, keeping close watch of their progress, and promoting them.

The stores, too, are heartily in favor of the schools of retailing—the Prince School of Store Service Education (a graduate school of Simmons College in Boston), the Research Bureau for Retail Training at the University of Pittsburgh, the School of Retailing at New York University. Many stores help by giving students of these schools part-time positions while they are studying, and then placing them after graduation if they

have shown ability. Graduate work, or specialized courses during college, in textiles, art, interior decoration, color and costume design are often open sesame to department stores.

Advertising offers an enviable future to college women. Kenneth Collins, executive vice-president and publicity director of Macy's, stresses this point. "Today many brilliant advertising copywriters are college women whose knowledge of general store operation and merchandise is as thorough as that of the average buyer or merchandise manager," he says. "When over eighty per cent. of the retail buying of this country is done by women, it is intelligent to have members of that class do the bulk of the advertising. In retail stores today, ninety-five per cent. of the advertising is done by women copywriters—and I feel they are infinitely more successful than men in the same positions. It is my own opinion that advertising offers the greatest opportunity for successful creative work and financial remuneration open to college women."

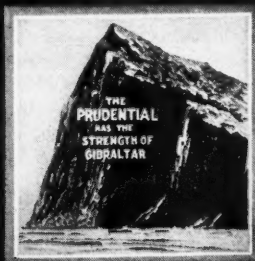
Miss Estelle Hamburger, advertising manager of Stern Brothers, New York, who has several college women in her department, says, "We have found that college education helps a girl classify her knowledge and apply it. We have also found that college women work with a zest which has been inspired by college life."

**E**VERY YEAR the percentage of women department store executives is increasing—and particularly college women. One finds college women executives as buyers, merchandise managers, advertising writers and managers, personnel directors, stylists, training department heads, personal service directors, statistical and research experts, heads of comparison shopping, style bureau directors, even as members of the board of directors.

In fact, practically every position of importance is within the reach of the college-trained woman. Three of the fourteen directors of one of New York's outstanding stores are women, and two of the three are college women. The other director worked up from a check girl after thirty-five years with the company. This is typical of the many instances that show the able college woman usually advances more quickly than one who comes up from the ranks.

The advertising manager of a store in New York City, another in San Francisco, another in Brooklyn—are all college graduates. The heads of the training departments of practically every store in the country are college graduates. The planning department and the merchandise control division of a well-known store are headed and staffed entirely by college graduates. A merchandise ex-





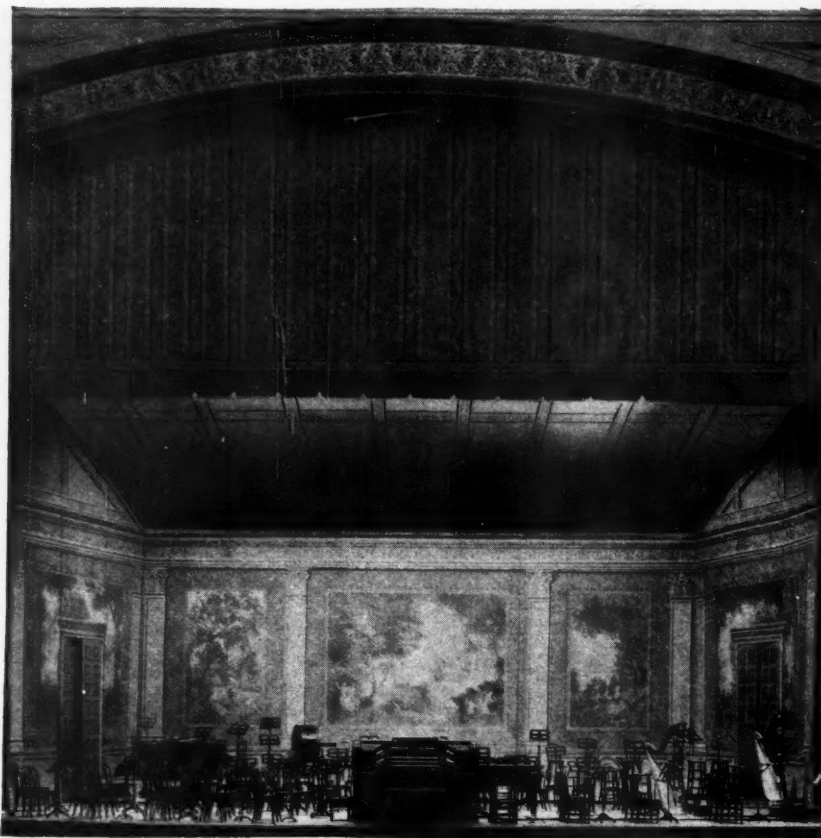
Protect your dependents-NOW!

**THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of AMERICA**

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD, President

©

HOME OFFICE, Newark, N.J.



## Famous CARNEGIE HALL... New York

—center of America's highest musical culture and expression, points with pride to its magnificent new Kilgen Organ. Here, where standards are so high—where such world-famed artists as Caruso, Calli-Curci and Kreisler have thrilled vast audiences—only a Kilgen could satisfy the requirements of artistic musical superiority and supreme craftsmanship.

GEO. KILGEN & SON, Inc., 4020 Union Blvd. • ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW YORK, Steinway Hall • LOS ANGELES, 720 S. Broadway • CHICAGO, Wrigley Bldg.

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Choice of the Masters



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Please communicate directly with these reputable firms about your individual investment problem. They will be glad to serve you.

Approved  
**FINANCIAL**  
Advertising

## Education

ecutive, with supervision over several departments in a well known New Jersey store, graduated from college only three years ago, finished a training course, became a head of stock, then assistant buyer, buyer and finally was promoted to this important position.

One could go on for ages citing college girls who have been successful—proving that for the young college woman of ability there is a definite place in the department stores of the country.

## Education Sidelights

**P**UNS AND PLATITUDES from the lips of after-dinner speakers have been barred by the University of Wisconsin Alumni in New York City. At their annual dinner in 1928 the number of speakers was reduced to two; in 1929 it was reduced to one, and the number of alumni attending the dinner doubled. At the banquet held recently there were no speakers, and the attendance increased one-half over 1929. To insure themselves against a break-down in their plans this year, the association took out a \$100 bond against impromptu speakers. The bond was not forfeited, since each of the 275 persons present held his tongue.

● ● A CAMPAIGN to raise \$1,000,000 for the American School in Shanghai is under way. It was opened in April at a luncheon of industrial and financial leaders at the Bankers' Club in New York City when Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, addressed the group. He pointed out the business expediency of providing the best possible environmental conditions for Americans and their families who represent our industries abroad. The present buildings of the Chinese school were built to house 350 children; 500 children are at present time in attendance, and if the funds are obtained the capacity will be increased to 650.

● ● A CHAIR of international peace is to be established at University College, Dublin, in the autumn. It is to be endowed by the British manufacturing firm, Montagu Burton, Limited, which has already financed similar chairs in twelve British universities. The duties of the occupant will consist of lectures on subjects furthering the cause of peace and concord, and attendance at international peace conferences, both at home and abroad.

● ● COLLEGE DAY in rural Victoria of Australia attracts as many farmers as Circus Day or County Fair Day in our own country. The "Better Farming Train,"



## Education

seventeen railroad cars, comes into a siding. Workmen get out, set up a tent which will accommodate 300 people, and the farmers and their families attend college. Lectures are given, agricultural questions answered, exhibits viewed. Housewives through the cookery and needlework cars while their husbands discuss the stock and agricultural exhibits. The college on wheels is the result of joint effort of the State Department of Agriculture and the state railway commissioners.

● ● EDUCATING DOGS to be guides for the blind is the purpose of a school in the Swiss Alps, high above Lake Geneva. German shepherd dogs only are trained in the school, which is operated by an American woman, Mrs. Dorothy Harrison Eustis. Female dogs have been found more responsive to the work than males. The dogs are taught, among other things, to indicate to their sightless masters the presence of curbs, curves, steps, any obstructions in the path; they are taught the difference between controlled and uncontrolled traffic.

In the *Woman's Journal* Mrs. Eustis is quoted: "We must be assured of the dog's character. We can't, as an example, use a gun-shy dog, because she would be afraid of back-firing. The three months' preliminary education with a seeing teacher is most important because we are not 'training' the dog as you would train an animal to go through certain prescribed tricks. We are educating him in the fullest sense of the word; making of him a creature who can draw conclusions of his own in any unusual situation which may arise. There could easily be circumstances, as you may imagine, where it would be fatal for the dog to obey blindly a blind master."

● ● DR. FRANCIS PENDLETON GAINES will assume duties as new president of Washington and Lee University in July. Elected to the office February 21, he will be formally inaugurated in the fall. Born in 1892 in South Carolina, Dr. Gaines holds degrees from Richmond College, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University. He has for two years been president of Wake Forest College in North Carolina.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, whom Dr. Gaines succeeds, retired at seventy to manage his apple orchards near Greensboro, North Carolina, to lecture, and to write. President of Washington and Lee for seventeen years, he raised the scholastic standards, obtained \$1,500,000 additional endowment and pledges, erected three of the largest buildings on the campus, abolished hazing, added departments of study, re-established the department of journalism organized by General Robert E. Lee in 1869, and modernized the curriculum in important respects.

## The Master-Builder of Pianos

### James Whiting Vose

built this first Vose Piano in 1851. This original Vose is still in use today. For seventy-nine years the sweetness of its pure melody has never varied. The master-builder built for *permanence* as well as *purity* of tone.



The  
First Vose Piano—1851

## VOSE PIANO



The  
Florentine Grand—1930

### Through Three Generations

the Vose family, with fine devotion, has maintained the high ideals of the founder. Today the Uprights, Grands and delightful Period Models, every one a masterpiece of expert craftsmanship, are built to insure a tone of enduring sweetness through the years to come.

Vose prices are moderate—Uprights \$425 up, Grands \$795 up, plus transportation—and Vose monthly terms are easy and convenient.

Write for catalog and floor pattern

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON

Vose & Sons Piano Co.

173 Boylston St.

Boston



## "In These Volumes Lincoln Lives Again"

Says Charles Evans Hughes

"We see him in the perspective of his own day, and his problems, his struggles, and his contemporaries are so clearly presented that the reader has a sense of a new and invigorating intimacy."

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Albert Shaw  
2 Volumes

Here, in striking picture and absorbing narrative, you see Lincoln the struggling politician. The greatest men in this country's history are brought to life for you—not only by 500 contemporary cartoons and other illustrations, but also by a clear and vibrant text. "Almost all, if not all, of the American giants of those times stalk through the cartoons which crowd Dr. Shaw's two volumes."—*The New York Sun*. "The text is a careful, impartial and well-written history."—*The New York Times*.

\$8.00 at all Bookshops

REVIEW OF REVIEWS CORP.

55 Fifth Ave., New York



# Personalities

## Czar of the Bolsheviks

### JOSEPH STALIN

Who has emerged from seeming obscurity in six years since the death of Lenin.

**J**OSEPH DZSHUZASHVILI, better known as Stalin, is the product of poverty, street gang life, priestly training, and exile. Today he is an uncrowned Czar, with more power than was ever held by the Romanoffs. His word is law to 150,000,000 persons in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In six years since the death of Lenin, Stalin has emerged from seeming obscurity. One by one he has overcome political rivals and has succeeded in exiling even the able Trotsky. He has followed the dictate of Lenin in shifting the power of government from the Soviet Congress to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. But he has gone a step further. By manipulating appointments within these powerful organs, by removing opponents and installing friends, he has reduced the government machine to a tool in his own hands.

These things we know of Stalin. For the rest we must draw conclusions, sifting probabilities from the mass of biased opinions of bitter enemies or prejudiced admirers. For Stalin has chosen to surround himself with mystery. Little is known of his family life, of his personal ideals and habits. He has never been an orator nor a brilliant writer who could capture the popular imagination. His personal appearance—swarthy skin, sluggish attitude, dull, steel blue eyes—does not command attention. His dignity is that of the uncultivated—nerveless poise. It is said that he is not clever, witty or charming in any way, that he is slow in thought and in drawing conclusions, that he has shown lack of initiative at decisive moments.

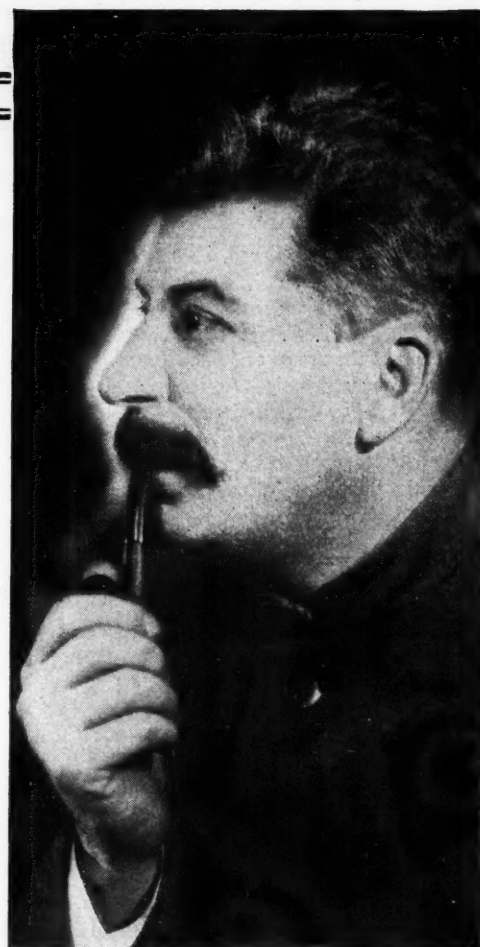
How then can he control so many people? Stalin's is the victory of the tortoise. The very qualities which have made him appear harmless to rivals and outsiders are those with which he has

conquered. During his fifty years of life he has been in continual training for the dictatorship.

Joseph Stalin (né Dzshuzashvili) was born in Tiflis, Georgia, the son of a poor bootmaker. He himself adopted the name Stalin, meaning steel. Poverty made him callous to personal hardship early in life. He lived on the streets and mingled with the *Kintos*—street hawkers and gangsters—from them learning coarseness and cynicism. Because he was born just before Christmas, on December 21, 1879, his parents dedicated him to the priesthood. By fourteen he had passed through the preliminary education and won a scholarship to the theological school at Tiflis. Then came his interest in politics and socialism. When the Social-Democratic party split into the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, Stalin allied himself with the former faction. No such radical could be tolerated in the fold of the Orthodox Church, fathered as it was by the Czar, and at nineteen Stalin was expelled from his priestly career and immediately commenced his unswerving activities on behalf of Bolshevism.

**T**HE YEARS that followed were filled with arrests, exile, escape, and rearrest. He was an ardent student of Karl Marx and could quote long passages from "Das Kapital." His zeal led him to become editor of party organs—*Sviezda* (Star), *Pravda* (Truth), and *The Baku Workman*, and to head small radical groups. For a long time his activities consisted of propaganda and of raising funds to carry on party work.

The most notorious act of expropriation which Stalin engineered as leader of the

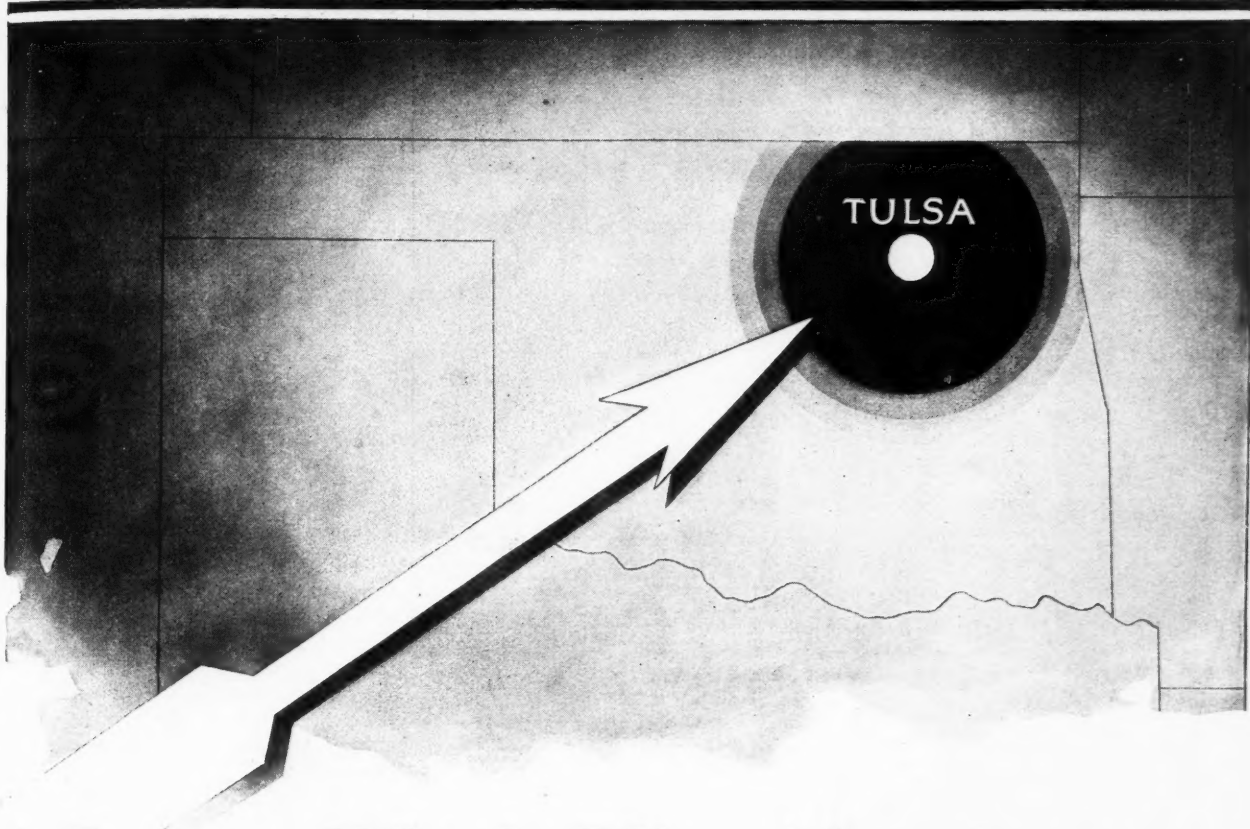


© Press Cliche

Trans-Caucasian fighters occurred in October, 1907. The Post Office at Tiflis was transferring funds to the bank. The money was carried by the cashier and bookkeeper in two coaches surrounded by armed Caucasian guards. Suddenly a bomb dropped from the roof of Prince Sumbatov's house. Confusion followed. Shooting. Horses began to gallop away, but were delayed by another bomb. In the midst of the excitement someone was seen scurrying off with a portion of the debris. Fifty persons were killed, but the police never sifted the crime. No one was arrested. How could detectives suspect that the bank-notes were upholstered in the sofa of the manager of the Caucasian Observatory?

Later it was revealed that the bombs came from Finland, where Lenin held forth, and that much money was carried to him there. It is also interesting to know that Stalin and his accomplices gained nothing personally by the haul. Stalin had met Lenin in Finland and was his faithful disciple. But while Lenin, Trotsky, and the rest agitated abroad, Stalin was facing danger at home, raising money, setting the stage for revolution, learning to know people.

Although Stalin was arrested and sentenced six times between 1903 and 1911, he was never accused of a serious crime. So careful was he in the execution of his big undertakings that the police failed to



## A Section Which Offers Manufacturers *Extraordinary* Opportunities

This section in Northeast Oklahoma, within a 90-mile radius of Tulsa—is equalled by few if any equal areas in the world in production of natural wealth.

Only 6 states in the Union produce over a billion dollars in raw materials annually. These are Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, California, Oklahoma and Texas. Texas produces nearly one and a half billion to Oklahoma's billion, but has nearly four times the area of Oklahoma, indicating that Oklahoma exceeds any other equal area in the South in raw material production.

Oklahoma has 2 1/3% of the nation's area, but produces 10% of its minerals and 3% of its agricultural wealth. She has \$525,000,000 of mineral production annually, and \$500,000,000 of agricultural production. These facts convincingly support the recent statement of Roger W. Babson that Oklahoma is equalled by only two other states in industrial potentialities.

The Tulsa territory shown represents one-third of Oklahoma's area but produces *fifty-nine per cent* of Oklahoma's raw material wealth.

Tulsa is the leading fuel center of the entire world. She lies at the heart of the nation and within 500 miles of the national production centers of nearly all of the country's basic raw materials. She has one of the world's finest water supplies, ideal climate and living conditions generally, and is the logical point from which to distribute to the 6-billion-dollar Southwestern market.

Yet Oklahoma, with 2 1/3% of the nation's area, and 2% of its population, has only 1/2 of 1% of its manufactures and that primarily oil refining. As regards diversified manufactures, Oklahoma and the Southwest are virgin territory.

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this Book*



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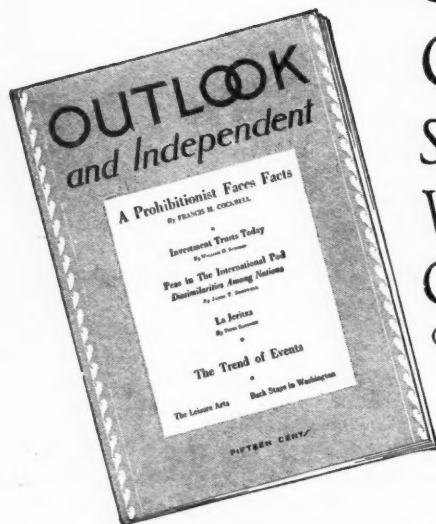
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CITY ..... STATE .....



# OUTLOOK

*and Independent*



SPECIAL  
OFFER—  
SEVENTEEN  
WEEKS for  
ONE DOLLAR

(REGULAR NEWSSTAND PRICE \$2.55)

Have you seen the new *Outlook*? . . . a liberal, lively-spirited, illustrated periodical, with restraint, dignity and direction . . . treating aggressively the issues of the day, including Prohibition . . . It offers a well rounded out program of ideas . . . timely reviews on books, music, the theatre and art . . . special departments every week on finance and business, concise, important and down-to-the-minute . . . Packed with original material. . . . "I want to say how much I enjoy reading the *Outlook*. In the words of the street you are getting out a swell journal."—says John Dewey.

## USE THIS COUPON FOR CONVENIENCE

OUTLOOK and *Independent*—120 E. 16th St., New York City.  
Dear Sirs:

I should like to read the *Outlook* for seventeen weeks. Please find one dollar enclosed.

Name and address . . . . .

## Personalities

sentence him for anything worse than editing an illegal publication, organizing a street demonstration, or an economic strike. Twice he was sent to East Siberia, where he mingled with criminals and political prisoners. Here he appeared the utter stoic, unflinchingly submitting to beating; calmly reading or sleeping in the face of death. He astonished his fellows with his knowledge of Socialist doctrine.

STALIN ESCAPED from exile five times, always returning to Russia, where he was rearrested in due season. Finally he was sent to a district of distant Turukhansky (North Siberia), and there remained until the War presented the opportunity for which the Bolsheviks waited.

The outside world and Russia herself, blinded by the glory of Lenin and Trotsky, did not recognize Stalin in November, 1917. Nevertheless, he was an important figure in the *coup d'état*, one of the committee of five who superintended the political side of the revolution, and also of the committee of seven which commandeered the organization. But while Lenin headed the government, and Trotsky seized the most spectacular positions in the public eye, Stalin appeared to satisfy himself with minor rôles. For four years he was the head of the people's commissary for the affairs of nationality, an insignificant post later abolished. Then he became commissar for workers' and peasants' inspection, a member of the Political Bureau, and afterward one of the Central Committee. At last he was made General Secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

Until this time it is said that Lenin thought of Stalin as a dull but willing slave. He considered that this man, without oratorical ability, quick decision and action, was harmless in any capacity. Lenin encouraged the idea of centering the power of the state in the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, rather than in the Soviet Congress. He had no idea of one man dominating the two organs. But before his death he read the handwriting on the wall, and warned his colleagues.

"Stalin must be removed," he said. "Otherwise his cursed pigheadedness and unbounded egotism and stupidity will cause many splits and much strife in the party. He is no true Communist and is full of bitter hatred toward Trotsky. If he is not dealt with instantly and firmly, there will be severe trouble."

Of him Lenin also said: "Comrad Stalin, having become General Secretary, has concentrated an enormous power in his hands, and I am not sure that he always knows how to use that power with sufficient caution. Stalin is too rude, and this fault, entirely supportable in rela-

(Continued on page 87)

# From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Daily

## A Special Exhibition of Home Movies

*in Full Color*

See them at  
Ciné-Kodak Dealers'  
any day this month



HERE is the most amazing of all developments in Home Movies. Every color the eye can see is reproduced *exactly and unerringly* on the screen.

Movies in full color . . . taken as easily as an ordinary snapshot!

*Come . . . See Them*

Just to learn how wonderful these pictures really are, see the special exhibitions this month — arranged by Ciné-Kodak dealers throughout the United States and Canada — of typical Kodacolor Films.

The exact color of your child's eyes. The cheeks with the roses of youth. Your mother just as she is today. Every scene of your travels. All in full-color motion pictures.

Yet so simple to make that a child can take them!

The very same Ciné-Kodak (B or BB f.1.9) that takes black-and-white movies takes color. The same Kodascope (A or B) that shows black-and-white movies shows color. You simply use a Kodacolor Filter and Koda-



Nothing here can fully reveal the startling beauty of home movies in color, made with Ciné-Kodak. For Kodacolor is admittedly the greatest single triumph in the history of photography. See it for yourself.

color Film when making or projecting movies in color.

If you can look through a finder and press a lever, you can take these amazingly beautiful pictures. Then send the film to any Eastman processing station. In a few days it comes back to you,

ready for projection. . . at no additional cost; the charge for developing is included in the price of the film.

If you can afford even the smaller nice things of today, you can afford the Ciné-Kodak. See the exhibition of Kodacolor that is being presented this month by Ciné-Kodak dealers. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

# KODACOLOR

*Home Movies in Full Color . . . Easy to Make*



# Regions *for* Rest *places to play*

## Santa Fe Cool summer way

Break away this summer—from the hot pavements, the city crowds and noises.

Go way out to the Far West where it is cooler, cleaner, clearer and quieter—

You can go clear to California and back on a Santa Fe Summer Xcursion ticket—at a price so reasonable you can afford to take the whole family. Stopover where and when you please.

Our Escorted All-Expense Tours, weekly during June, July and August, include Colorado Springs, Old Santa Fé, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Los Angeles, San Diego, Agua Caliente (Old Mexico), Yosemite, San Francisco, and Glacier or Yellowstone or Canadian Rockies, according to tour selected. Every detail cared for by experienced travel directors. Ask for booklet.

### The Indian-detours — Grand Canyon Line

W. J. Black, Pass. Traf. Mgr., Santa Fe System Lines, 1276 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Please mail folders checked below:

☐ California Picture Book

☐ The Indian-detours

☐ Colorado Summer

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☐ Escorted All-expense Tours

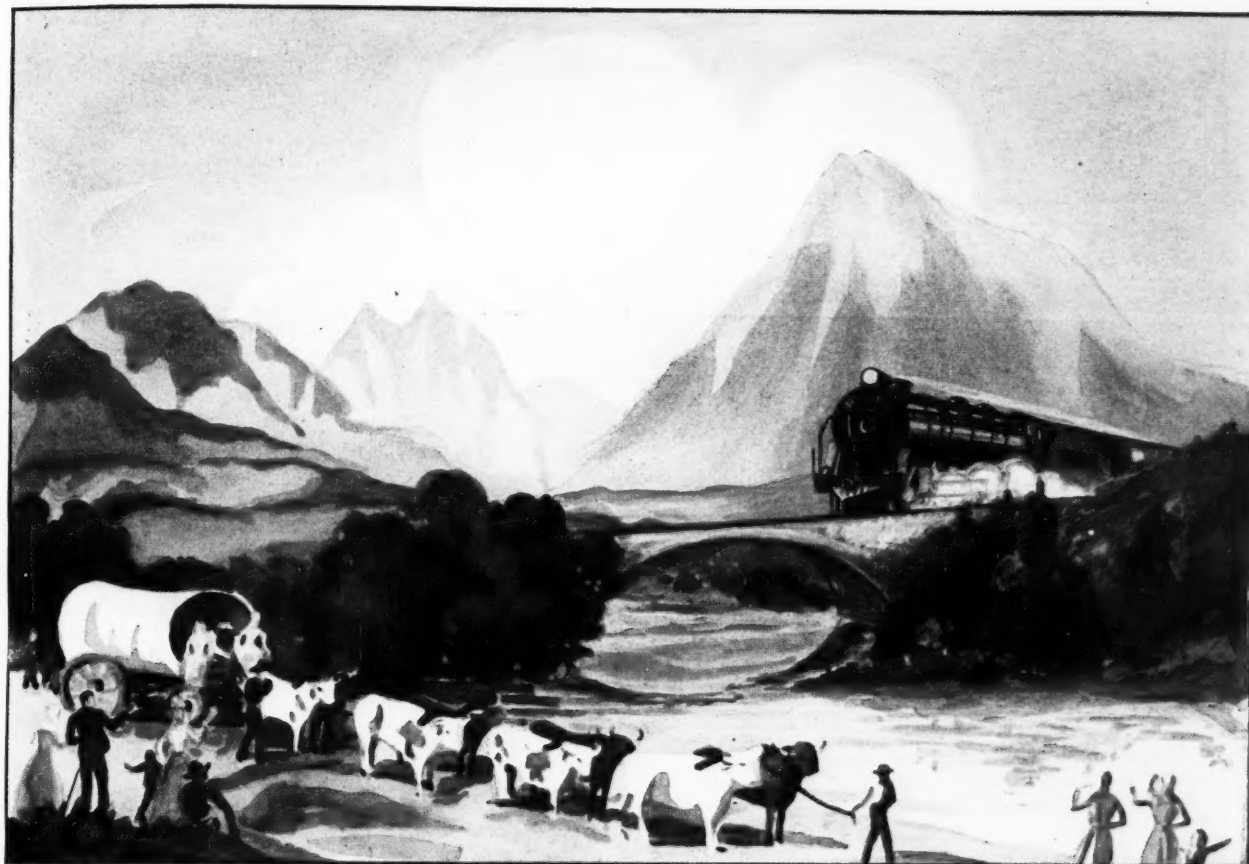
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## PRIMITIVE GRANDEUR AND MODERN COMFORT

The tedious trail and plodding ox wagons of the Voortrekkers in

### **SOUTH AFRICA**

have been replaced by modern railroads, splendid motor roads and hotels, making a journey through this romantic wonderland, with its interesting historical background, both enjoyable and fascinating.

The scenic grandeur of South Africa, its vast open spaces, marvelous waterfalls, mountains, caves and ruins; its picturesque Bantu life, extensive big game preserves, luscious fruits and gorgeous flowers; its romantic gold and diamond mines—these are but a few of the outstanding attractions set in a sunny, delightful climate renowned for health-giving stimulus.

Special tours inclusive of steamship, railroad, hotel and all other services can be arranged.



# SOUTH AFRICA

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Government Travel Bureau of South Africa  
11 Broadway, New York City

1880

GOLDEN  
ANNIVERSARY  
YEAR

1930

## DAVEY TREE SURGERY



*Reproduction from a painting made on the campus of the Sweet Briar College Sweet Briar, Virginia, by Frank Swift Chase*

© The D. T. E. Co., Inc., 1930

## Half a century since John Davey originated the science of Tree Surgery

FIFTY YEARS ago John Davey began experimenting with his new theory that trees could be saved by curative processes. Were they not living things? Were they not subject to disease, injury and other ills? And yet to most men they were just trees, destined to die whenever circumstances took them.

Countless millions of people had seen trees die—if they saw trees at all—without ever a thought that they could be saved. John Davey saw sick and injured trees with understanding and sympathy. He conceived the idea that a system of methods and treatment could be devised that would save innumerable trees that were being lost unnecessarily.



**JOHN DAVEY**  
1846-1923  
*Father of Tree Surgery*  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

What gave him the idea no one knows. John Davey passed away suddenly nearly seven years ago without disclosing the source of his inspiration. He did a comparatively rare thing; he gave the world a new idea.

As with most new ideas, John Davey endured the long and bitter struggle against ridicule and cynicism and inertia and established habits of thinking. He struggled forward with remarkable determination and with sublime courage. He lived long enough to see his new science a proven success both from a practical and a commercial standpoint.

Like most geniuses John Davey did not care much for money. He had a profound love of nature and was not

only thoroughly trained in horticulture, but was an eager student of the related sciences. He not only gave to the world a new idea, but he gave a fine philosophy also. To him the whole development became a great ideal of usefulness and constructive service. His spirit impressed itself indelibly and is a living force in the organization that he founded and inspired.

**Tune In Davey Tree Golden Anniversary Radio Hour**  
Every Sunday afternoon, 5 to 6 Eastern time; 4 to 5 Central time; over the Red Network National Broadcasting Company. Featuring the old-time songs that everyone knows and loves. Listen to Chandler Goldthwaite on the Skinner Residence Organ.

**THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., Inc.**  
354 City Bank Bldg., Kent, Ohio

Branch offices in all important cities between Boston and Kansas City, between Canada and the Gulf.  
MARTIN L. DAVEY, President and General Manager



## Personalities

(Continued from page 82)

tions among us Communists, becomes insupportable in the office of General Secretary. Therefore I propose to the comrades to find a way to remove Stalin."

But Lenin died before his purpose was fulfilled. Kamenef and Zinovieff determined to keep the power, and saw no harm in the dullard Stalin. While they sought fame, Stalin experimented with the government machine, and mastered its technique. Tomskey, Bukharin, Rykov, Trotsky—these and others challenged his rule, but in the end Stalin made himself the law and the state.

How long he can continue to rule Russia no one knows. What his plans are beyond the five years remain a secret to himself and possibly a few of his closest allies. At present he lives at Gorki, a village outside of Moscow, in lonely seclusion. Having divorced his first wife, he married a young woman who has presented him with one child. His habits are said to be simple. He does not smoke, drink, nor indulge in any particular recreation. He entertains little, receiving only his closest friends, and occasionally a few of the younger leaders from whom he seeks the opinion of the rising generation. When Stalin goes to Moscow he rides in state, surrounded by guards.

### The "Copper" of Vimy Ridge

**K**ING GEORGE advised his Tory Home Secretary that Viscount Byng of Vimy would make a useful head of the London Metropolitan Police. This was in November, 1928, and something had gone wrong with the trusty Bobbies. Public confidence in their abilities was at a low ebb.

The Viscount was a professional soldier, and a British aristocrat. He is seventh son of the second Earl of Strathford; and has served in the Sudan, against plucky Boers, and more recently the Germans. Against the latter he led the Third British Army, which included the Canadians. At Vimy Ridge he won his title on Easter Monday, 1917.

Three years after the War, he became Governor-General of Canada, where he wore old clothes and conversed with the homesteaders. He even visited the shores of the Arctic. He had quite a constitutional quarrel with Premier Mackenzie King, but the people liked him anyway. He returned to England in 1926, and went into retirement in Essex where he devoted himself to the cause of the ex-soldiers.

"No one was more surprised than he when he was called from his peaceful retreat at Thorpe-le-Soken to become Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police,"

writes George Turnbull in the *Spur*. "The appointment was not carried through without a little commotion—partly class-political, and partly due to jealousy that a soldier should rule over a civilian force. Age was another point. The commissioner whom he succeeded was retiring at the limit of sixty. Lord Byng was sixty-six. . . . Before many months everyone admitted that he was a brilliant success. When the Socialists [Labor Party] came into power his offer to resign was met with handsome compliments that begged him to stay."

Milord is a stern disciplinarian; but he can capture the hearts of constables. Going the rounds of police stations, he will shake hands with the men on duty at the door. "I am a policeman," said he, in his first after-dinner speech upon taking the job. "If I make a mistake, everybody knows it." Justice to the members of the force is his great object, and the morale of the constables has risen accordingly. Before the advent of Byng, the officers dreaded crooked investigations of their best efforts. Now they are assured of a square deal.

As to his methods—he lunches from the Scotland Yard canteen; he never uses a telephone; he leaves details to his subordinates. Under him are twenty thousand men, two hundred police stations, seven hundred square miles. He is backing a force of a hundred women police. In the evenings he reads in his library—detective stories? Perhaps.

Nightclubs have ceased to be a nuisance, and their alien proprietors are deported. He now demands the right to enter social clubs to arrest members and to seize liquor; for he suspects that drink is being sold there after legal hours. Viscountess Byng is associated with her husband in all his work. She has written novels, is a garden addict, and a cheery hostess. This hard-working pair serves as an eloquent excuse for aristocracy in the twentieth century.

### Harvard's Youngest Tradition

**"C**OPEY" is seventy years old. In a room lighted by oil lamps in Harvard's pre-Revolutionary Hollis Hall, he lives quietly retired from active classroom service. But his influence, the personal influence of master on student, continues to grow, for "Copey" has become the youngest tradition of America's oldest college. So writes James Thomas Flexner in the *Herald Tribune Magazine*.

To the world he is known as Charles Townsend Copeland, Boylston professor of English, author, and master of distinguished American men of letters. To Harvard and to the ever-increasing crowd

of worshipers who sit at his feet he is the eccentric, kindly critic—"Copey."

Professor Copeland does not like publicity. Reporters have been excluded from his meetings, he avoids interviews, and continually refuses to write his autobiography. He is one of the unconventional English scholars who is more jealous of the success of his students than of his own creations. Therefore he has written few books. The secret of his influence is personal interest in the individual student and the informality of his teaching. He loves his subject, so that he is able to impart a little of his feeling for literature to his pupils; and he loves his students, so that they take the harshest criticism without ill feeling. For years the most promising writers at Harvard elected English V and XII. The professor inspired his boys to write—anything, everything, as long as it was not dull. Twice a month they gathered in his room to read their papers aloud. Glaring were mistakes when pronounced orally before the critical audience.

Today, although Professor Copeland holds no formal classes, undergraduates gather in his room each Wednesday to hear "Copey" talk. And whether he chooses to discuss ships or sealing wax, the students absorb the greatness of his personality by these contacts.

Professor Copeland was born in Maine and educated at Harvard. He studied law for a year, disliked it, and after trying out various occupations, became dramatic and literary critic on a Boston paper. After seven years of this he took the post of instructor in the English department at Harvard. His fame among students grew up immediately, but it was thirty-two years before the educational world recognized his genius and made him Boylston Professor.

Meanwhile Copey's private alumni association had grown up. Members come from all parts of the world to hear the little man, who stares through his huge glasses and glares down noise, read in New York. When "Copey" reads things must be just so. He requires buttermilk during his stay in the city. "On the night of his reading 'Copey' is received at the door of his room by a special delegation which escorts him downstairs to the hall, where a special reading lamp is waiting, where the windows on the noisy streets are specially closed and listeners with colds especially well stocked with cough drops," says Mr. Flexner.

Tribute to his influence was the night the aristocratic Harvard Club honored the memory of John Reed, one of "Copey's" favorite pupils, who had been tried for espionage with the other editors of the *Masses*, and who died in Moscow a Communist. He had been dropped from the Harvard Club, but "Copey" was not afraid to spend his evening recalling the brilliance of the young man. "He





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Standard Fire Insurance Company  
Hartford, Connecticut

# AETNA-IZE

## Personalities

honored the man who had gone through utterly for a cause in which he (Copey) could not believe. . . . The boy from 1910 had not sinned against gallantry. It was a brave thing to rush a machine gun. It was a brave thing to be a pacifist," wrote Heywood Broun, also one of "Copey's" boys, in the *New Yorker*.

## Persons of the Month

**W**ILLIAM CHILDS, who forty-one years ago founded the chain restaurants which claim the title of "the nation's host from coast to coast," has opened the first of a new line, in New York City.

"Times have changed," said Mr. Childs. And forthwith he planned variation in decoration and design to displace the uniform bathroom style by which a Childs could be spotted at a distance since time out of mind. And cooking—by electricity—is announced as on an individual rather than a mass-production basis. The new restaurants, of which the first is called "Old Algiers," will each reproduce some different Old World center. There is to be "Old Normandy," "Old London," and "Old Paris," creating illusion from cobwebs to copper pots.

"We are going to give the public exactly what it wants," announces the veteran restaurateur.

● ● WHILE Mahatma Gandhi languishes, non-violent, in jail, his wife inspires the women of India to thoughts of patriotism. Quoting the words of Mahatma, she urges patriots to picket and boycott liquor and foreign cloth shops: "We must go into the forests and uproot all the palm trees," she warns. "Toddy [fermented palm juice wine] is the ruin of Mother India." With her eager followers Mrs. Gandhi visits toddy shops at Jalapur, bemoaning the evils of drink.

● ● THE YOUNG MAN who occupies the high seat reserved by Japan for descendants of the Sun Goddess is twenty-nine years old. His birthday was celebrated on April 29 with pomp and ceremony due a ruler whose house was invested with religious dignity 2000 years ago. Emperor Hirohito is a student. His life is devoted to research which will fit him to rule his 80,000,000 subjects.

● ● Charming ambassadors from Nippon carry thanks to the people of the United States for their aid after the devastating earthquake of 1923. The past year has seen the restoration of the capital. The four Japanese girls touring this country think "reporters are terrible company." They thoroughly enjoy American pancakes for breakfast.

## Chicago

made an island in Lake Michigan as the site for America's first planetarium—the new Adler Planetarium. It contains the famous German scientific apparatus which will bring the vastness of the heavens within normal vision, by finger-touch electrical control. Commonwealth Edison Company provides the dependable electric service.

**Commonwealth Edison Company**  
*The Central Station Serving Chicago*

Commonwealth Edison Company has paid 168 consecutive quarterly dividends to its stockholders. Send for Year Book. Stock listed on The Chicago Stock Exchange.

## SHORT STORY WRITING



One pupil won a \$2000 prize. Another pupil earned over \$5000 in spare time. Hundreds are selling constantly to leading publishers.

Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of THE WRITER'S MONTHLY free. Write today.

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Seattle's annual payroll is \$29,508,096. The value of its manufactured products is \$167,079,388 annually. Qualifying these figures is the finding of manufacturers and building contractors that labor is at least 20% more productive in the Puget Sound district than in the east. These facts enlighten investors who are looking for conservative, well-secured bonds in the Pacific Northwest.

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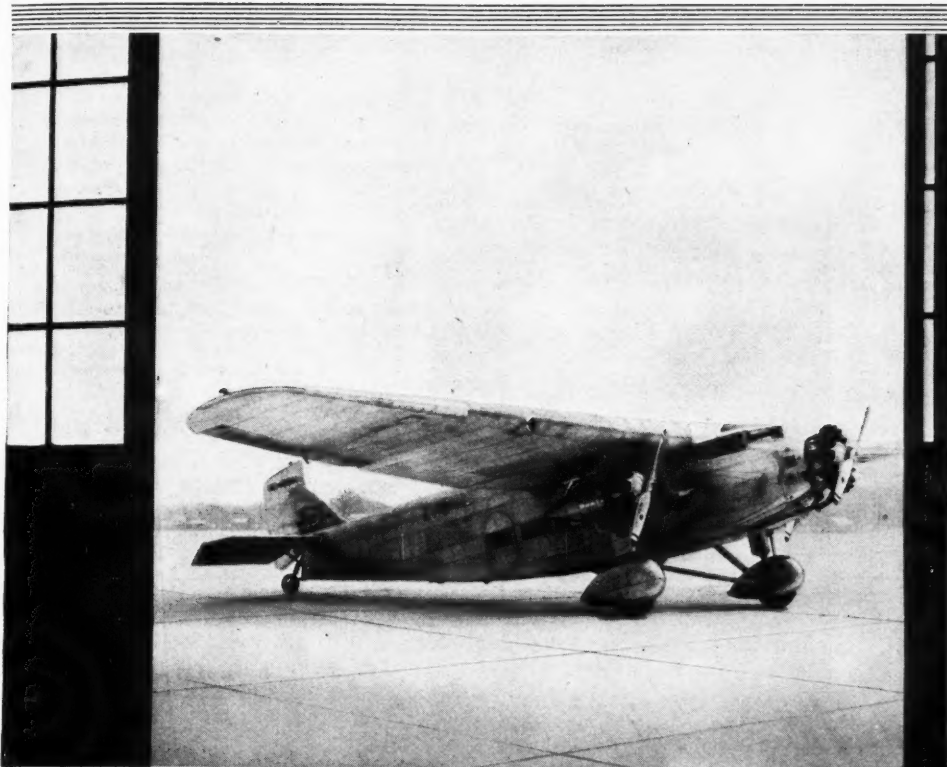
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*Like an albatross of burnished silver . . .  
the new Ford de luxe club plane*

THE NEW Ford all-metal, tri-motored club plane meets delightfully all the demands of the most exacting yachtsman of the skies. Fundamentally it is designed as close to mechanical perfection as possible, with all the strength and extraordinary performance ability for which Ford planes are famous. This great new plane permits you to forget the mechanics of flight. It gives you the freedom, the exhilaration, the full joy of sailing at will across the skies in club comfort.

Beautiful as a jewel, it spreads its wings like burnished silver, to fly with the grace of an albatross over sea, over land, over deserts or arctic wastes. Here, truly, is a yacht to be proud of! Here, above all things, is the worthy vehicle of the modern man of spirit and imagination!

## FORD MOTOR COMPANY

*Visitors are always welcome at the Ford Airport at Detroit*

### *New de luxe club plane*

Mechanical features are similar to those of the famous Ford 5-AT: Built of aluminum alloys, lighter than wood; powered with three Pratt & Whitney air-cooled motors, with total of 1275 horse-power; a capacity of nine passengers plus a pilot and mechanic. Cruising speed over 115 miles an hour, for hundreds of miles!

In addition, the de luxe club plane contains kitchenette, folding berths, radio cabinet, writing desk and book case. Seven overstuffed chairs and a two-place divan. Card tables and serving trays. Refrigerators and thermos cases. A lavatory with toilet, running water, towel racks, and closets for luggage, guns, fishing tackle or golf sticks.

Walls and ceiling are sound-proofed. The entire interior is beautifully trimmed and decorated, in choice fabrics. Individual ventilation at each window. Dome and wall light and heat register in floor add to the comfort and luxuriousness of the plane. Tile walls in kitchenette and lavatory.

The pilot and mechanic in their forward control cabin have every mechanical device necessary for day or night flying in all seasons under all conditions.

Price on request.



*The convenience of a luxurious yacht*

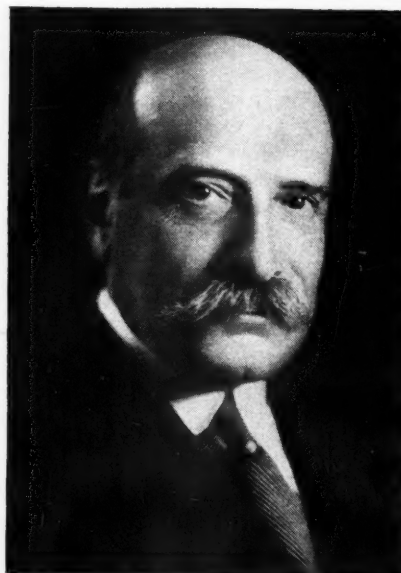
## Mr. Warburg Speaks Out

**P**AUL WARBURG came to the United States from Germany thirty years ago. The story of his career might be more picturesque had he arrived via the steerage and the immigrant station at Ellis Island, but it happens that he took up his residence here as a young man of thirty-four who had already won a junior partnership in the powerful banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

He had been trained under the central bank systems of European countries, and to him American banking methods were archaic. If we had waxed prosperous as a nation it was in spite of a horrible banking system. With the rashness of youth, he prepared a plan. Having prepared it, what else could he do but show it? In particular he showed it to the head of the firm; and the great Mr. Schiff (Jacob H. Schiff) passed it on to the equally great Mr. Stillman (James, the elder), president of the National City Bank of New York. A few days afterward the young banker looked up from his desk to respond to Mr. Stillman's friendly but sarcastic greeting: "How is the great international financier?" He was advised to leave things alone; America had nothing to learn from Europe.

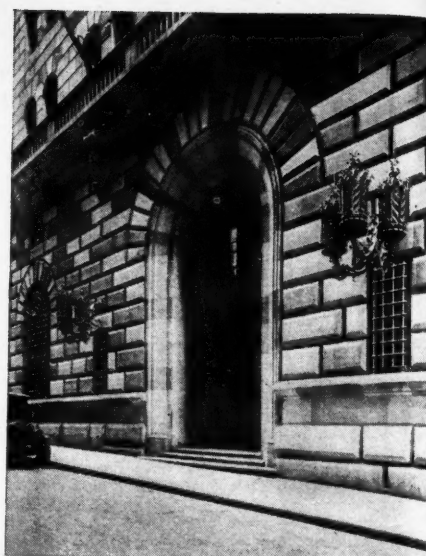
The panic of 1907 brought Mr. Stillman back to Mr. Warburg's desk, and it brought to political as well as business leaders the need for financial reform. Mr. Warburg likens our banking system at that time to a community where each householder possesses a pail of water as protection against fire, and jealously holds on to his own supply whenever a neighbor's house is threatened.

Looking back over the record of subsequent years, one might wonder how Mr. Warburg kept his job with the banking house, so assiduously did he wage a campaign for reform that was not ended with the passage of the Federal



Reserve Act. In January, 1907, before the financial panic of that same year, he wrote by invitation an article for the New York Times annual financial review, under the title "Defects and Needs of Our Banking System." Later, in the midst of the panic, he published a paper entitled "A Plan for a Modified Central Bank." He fought against the idea, then prevalent, of an elastic currency based exclusively upon Government bonds. He fought against the dominance of political officers in any new plan. He argued for the inclusion of state banks and even trust companies at a time when others talked only of an association of national banks. He desired the inclusion of commercial paper among the liquid assets of a bank, against which notes could be issued.

Five years after Mr. Schiff and Mr. Stillman had frowned upon his ideas, Mr. Warburg was being consulted by Congressman Burton and was enjoying one-way correspondence with Senator Aldrich, leader of the Old Guard and author of the Republican plan for reforming America's banking system. Mr. Warburg



### THE MAN AND THE BANK

Twenty-five years ago Paul Warburg was a young man working in a banking house. But he had a fixed idea, and the fact that we now have a modern banking system is due in large measure to that idea. Above is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

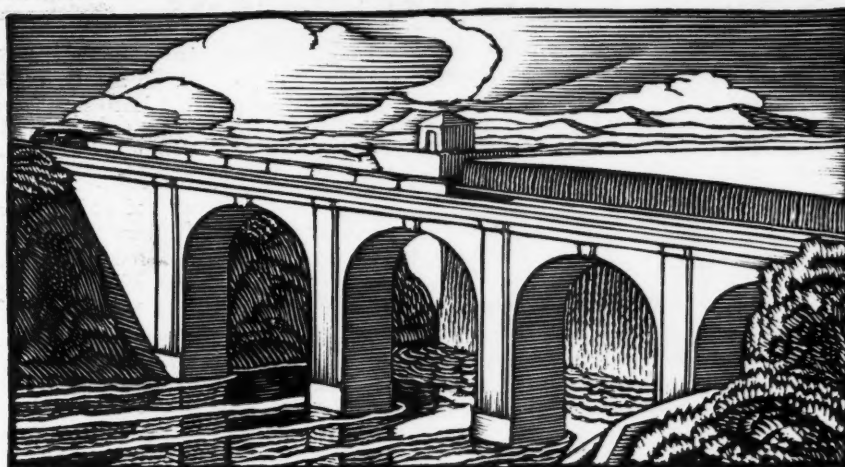
was carrying on a campaign of education, to achieve the advantages of a central bank with some sort of modified substitute that would avoid inherent American objections. His listeners at that time were more numerous among professors than among legislators.

Two years more (1910) and we find him on the same program with Senator Aldrich in a discussion of the currency question arranged by the Academy of Political Science. He became one of a small group of men later invited by Mr. Aldrich to take part in a conference lasting several days, to discuss the provisions of what became the Aldrich Currency bill of 1912.

By that time the conservative Republicanism represented by Mr. Aldrich had lost the House, and had divided the party so that the Senate and the Presidency went Democratic. Thereupon Mr. Warburg's correspondence and conferences likewise became Democratic, and we find him meeting with Colonel House, Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary McAdoo, Senator Owen, and Congressman Glass. The Federal Reserve Act was signed in December, 1913. The part played by Mr. Warburg is reflected in his appointment by President Wilson to membership on the original Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve system has weathered two financial crises in its sixteen years of life: the World War and the collapse in the security market last fall. The original law has been strengthened by amendments, and Mr. Warburg recommends further changes. Controversy now rages around the right of the Federal Reserve Board to overrule rediscount rates fixed by member banks. In August, 1927, the Board went so far as to establish a new rate for the Chicago bank before the local directorate





DECORATION BY ROCKWELL KENT

CUT IN WOOD BY J. J. LANKES

## Investing in Electric Power

GROSS revenues of the electric light and power industry in the United States have increased each year during the last decade. The annual rate of increase has varied from 7% to 18%, and the average per year has been 10.8%. This industry deals in a necessary commodity for which the demand is but moderately affected by periodical business declines. The uses for electricity are constantly broadening and distribution is constantly widening. More people are buying electricity, and the average consumer is buying more of it.

United Founders Corporation has important investments in the electric light and power industry and other divisions of the public utility field. Through its principal utility investments its interests extend to electric power and light, gas, telephone, water or

transportation service furnished to communities in forty states of the Union. With the increasing population and widening use of electricity and other services, its investments in the public utility field should ultimately enhance greatly in value.

United Founders Corporation is also extensively interested in other fields of investments, and holds a diversified portfolio of securities. Through its controlling interest in American Founders Corporation it commands the service of the extensive economic, analytical and research organization developed by American Founders. Coupled with this organization are extensive banking and investment connections, which contribute to the strong position of United Founders Corporation as an institution investing for the long pull.

## UNITED FOUNDERS CORPORATION

◀ This advertisement is the second of a series outlining the investment activities of United Founders Corporation ▶

## Finance and Business

had submitted its own rate. During the spring and early summer of 1929 the Board repeatedly vetoed the plea of the New York bank to increase its rate from 5 to 6 per cent., to check the wave of stock-market speculation. Finally, in August, the higher rate was permitted—too late, in the opinion of many bankers.

There is imperative need for change, in Mr. Warburg's judgment. Fortunately, he is a critic who makes specific recommendations. The Secretary of the Treasury is now chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Warburg would have the chairmanship rotate among the appointive members; and since a Cabinet officer could not well serve under someone else, he would have the Undersecretary of the Treasury made a member of the Board instead of the Secretary himself. The other ex-officio member is the Comptroller of the Currency. His office, in so far as it deals with the af-

fairs of member banks, Mr. Warburg would bring under the direction and control of the Federal Reserve Board, rather than of the Treasury Department. He would permit the Reserve banks, finally, to have four representatives in meetings of the Reserve Board at which discount rates are determined, with power to vote.

Those who are interested in financial matters, and their name is legion, will thank Mr. Warburg for the orderly presentation and interpretation of Federal Reserve history which he has just published. The story itself occupies only 250 pages, and the remainder of two large volumes is devoted to a comparison of texts between the Aldrich bill and the Federal Reserve Act, to letters and memoranda which throw light upon important phases, and to addresses and articles published by Mr. Warburg upon banking reform. The title of the work (brought out by the Macmillan Company)

is "The Federal Reserve System: Its Origin and Growth."

Admittedly the books are called forth to controvert statements made in a volume by Carter Glass, "An Adventure in Constructive Finance," as to the authorship of Federal Reserve legislation. Mr. Warburg's argument is good tempered, but severely logical and chronological, and well authenticated by the record. Had he not chosen to be a banker he would have been equally distinguished as a lawyer or as an author. He has ability to illustrate his points.

The Federal Reserve system, in its first years particularly, he compares with a doctor who kept his patients well and was never so great as the one who was continually forced to operate. A warning rise in rate he likens to chasing skaters from thin ice; if you get them off and the ice does not crack the skaters will condemn you for having molested them.

## The Changing American Bank

By Joseph Stagg Lawrence

**T**HE CHANGES now taking place in the structure of American banking have left the layman in a heavy fog. As he gropes about for help he finds that the bankers and publicists to whom he looks for light are equally vague about causes, purposes, and effects.

Nor is their inability to dispel the impending blanket of heavy atmosphere due altogether to a failure to understand the subject. From the pedagogic standpoint, banking labors under the handicap of abstraction. The merchandise in which the banker deals, credit, is in a certain sense the most volatile imponderable sold on the market place. When the non-technical and uninitiated citizen attempts a study of the subject, he finds himself dealing with vaporous concepts bound together with cords that lack utterly those concrete and tangible qualities so necessary for clear understanding.

However, certain matters have penetrated his consciousness. Changes are taking place—and rapidly. The banks are getting bigger. They are developing centipede qualities with numerous semi-independent appendages. More and more his credit applications are determined by reference to files and indices. These facts he knows, but he is less certain about other things. The language confuses him. What are unit banks, branch banks, chain banks, and group banks?

The *unit* bank is a bank with a single office. The executives of final responsibility occupy desks in the building and

take an active part in its business. It is the type of bank with which most Americans are familiar, and in point of numbers it still dominates the banking landscape. Although the number is diminishing, we still have 24,630 banks, of which 21,824 are independent unit banks where control, actual direction, and ownership are centered in the small community which the bank serves. The 6,353 other bank offices—in branch, chain, and group systems—now hold about one-half the banking resources of the country.

To illustrate the corporate changes to which we have applied the terms branch, chain, and group systems, let us take a community with three banks which we will note by the letters A, B, and C. Bank A now purchases the buildings, equipment, assets, and accounts of the banks B and C. The price paid is apportioned among the stockholders of B and C, and they pass out of the picture as bank proprietors. The two acquired banks continue in operation as the *branch* offices of Bank A. The original officers may or may not be retained.

The greatest branch system in the country in point of number of offices and extent of territory served is the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association of California. This institution has 292 branches scattered throughout California. Most of them are former independent banks retaining the original officers. The erstwhile president still sits at the same desk, but he is no longer the

president of the First National Bank of Romona. He wears the epaulets of a vice-president of the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association.

**L**ET US TURN now to three banks, X, Y, and Z. The president of X, Jones, owns 60 per cent. of the stock of his bank. He proceeds to purchase more than one-half the stock of each of the other two banks. This accomplished, he owns a controlling portion of the stock of each of three banks, which still retain their corporate identity and to all outward appearances, in name and organization, are still independent banks. They are now members of what is technically known as a *chain*.

Common ownership of stock by one or more proprietors provides the uniting bond. Chain banks have found their greatest development in the South and Middle West. In fact, the father of chain banking in this country, William S. Witham, starting with the proverbial shoestrings in 1889 in his native state, Georgia, eventually controlled a string of 125 banks, either through stock ownership or appointment as the fiscal agent of the bank. The First National Bank of Miami, through ownership of stock by its executives and directors, controls five other banks in southern Florida, the group comprising a typical chain.

The next step in unity of control is to have the owners of a majority of the stock of banks Q, R, and S organize a

## crow's nest

With the cry of "There she blows!" ringing from the masthead of a New Bedford Whaler, all hands took their places ready to give chase to the giant sperm whale sighted by the lookout.

In this old whaling commerce, the man who stood watch in the crow's nest had a very important job. He could see farther than those on deck. He could tell if rocks or shoals were in sight. He could spot the whale at a great distance. He was on the lookout for opportunity.

In the business voyage of today the investment banker is at the lookout post. Before him lies the complexity of modern business, ever changing, ever new. It is his job to sight the rocks and shoals in the industrial course and to recognize the opportunities for capital as they appear.

This function of the investment banking business involves constant and thorough study of industry and individual businesses—of raw materials, markets, and merchandising changes—of management and organization—of underlying business trends.

On studies of this kind, well conceived financing and sound investment recommendations rest. We invite you to become better acquainted with the way in which A. G. Becker & Co. has, during the past 37 years, applied these studies for the benefit of investors and corporations. An interesting booklet, "Sound Corporate Financing," may be had upon request and without incurring any obligation. Ask for CT101.



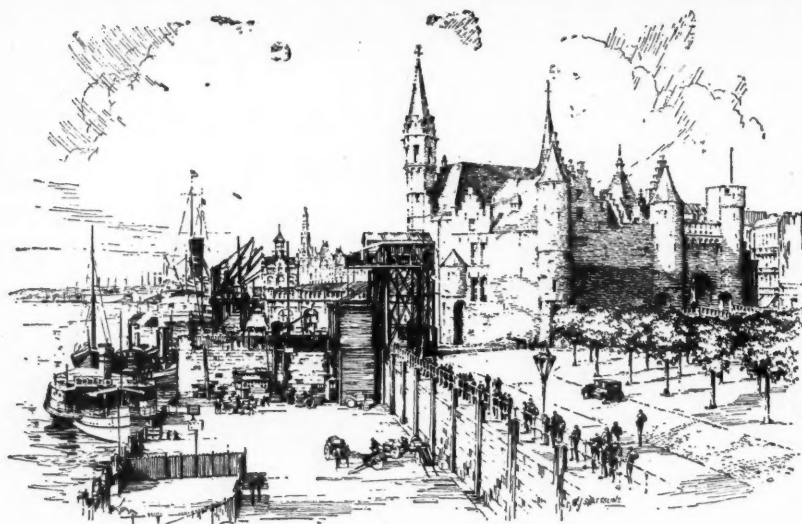
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## Wherever American Business Extends

**W**HEREVER American business extends it receives active and effective coöperation through the facilities afforded by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

This Company has resources and organization adequate to meet the fullest requirements of modern industry. It maintains eight complete branches in Europe and has as its banking correspondents leading institutions throughout the world. Its officers have at their command wide-spread sources of information regarding trade and financial conditions.

We invite executives to discuss with us the banking problems connected with their domestic and foreign business.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS  
MORE THAN \$295,000,000

## Finance

corporation for the sole purpose of holding that stock and supplying centralized management for the three banks which it now controls. The company so formed is a holding company and the three banks are now known as a *group* of banks. A good example of group banking with a holding company at the top is the Marine Midland Corporation and its subordinate banks, nineteen in number, distributed throughout the state of New York.

In addition to expanding through the establishment or purchase of branches, group, and chain affiliations a bank may grow and still retain its character as a unit independent bank. Such is the First National Bank of New York. It has no branches and has not acquired that host of extra functions which has led writers to describe modern banks as department-store financial houses. Yet it is one of the most prosperous and powerful banks in the country.

Banks may also grow by providing new services. Formerly there was a distinct line drawn between savings banks and commercial banks. Today the two functions are commonly discharged by the same bank which in addition performs numberless fiduciary services for the client, aids in the distribution of securities, sells insurance, arranges foreign credits for merchants who deal across the sea, and sometimes—as with the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis—operates a land banking business. The process by which these additional duties accumulate is known as banking integration.

The most spectacular growth is through consolidation, which is a form of corporate matrimony. Like the more common type of conjugal connection the result is sometimes attended by bliss and at other times by discord. Newspapers still dwell upon the merger of the Chase National and the Equitable and Interstate Trust. It is the greatest giant of them all. The size of a bank may be measured along any of three dimensions, its total capital, surplus, and undivided profits; its total deposits, and its total resources. These criteria of size for the Chase National are as follows after giving effect to the merger:

December 31, 1929

Capital, surplus, and undivided profits	\$ 368,000,000
Total deposits	2,073,645,000
Total resources	2,814,536,000

According to any of these tests, this bank is now the largest in the world.

**T**HE SUBJECT of bank changes has its appeal today partly because of the rapid pace at which they are taking place, partly because of their effects and largely because of the controversy over the precise nature of those effects.

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*The Largest Fixed Trust\*  
in the United States*

THE investment portfolio of NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARES is composed of shares of common stock of the following outstanding corporations, deposited with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee—

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Standard Oil Company of New York  
The Texas Corporation

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The American Tobacco Co. (Class B)  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company  
Eastman Kodak Company of N. J.  
General Electric Company  
Ingersoll-Rand Company  
National Biscuit Company  
Otis Elevator Company  
United Fruit Company  
United States Steel Corporation  
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.  
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American Telephone & Telegraph Co.  
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A security valued today at more than the offering price of a year ago—having returned 11.2% in the meantime.

*Inquiries invited from Banks, Trustees, Institutions,  
Dealers and Investors*

## THOMAS F. LEE & COMPANY

Incorporated

63 Wall Street, New York

*\* Over \$68,000,000 purchased by investors.*

## Ask the First National Bank in St. Louis

**1<sup>st</sup>**  
**NATIONAL BANK**  
-IN ST. LOUIS-

ST. LOUIS' LARGEST BANK

NATION WIDE SERVICE

60 DIRECTORS

60 OFFICERS

COMPLETE FINANCIAL FACILITIES

THIS bank's position in St. Louis and the great Central West, came not only through financial strength and service, but through a grasp and understanding of the important problems of business.

To the business organization of nation-wide scope the First National Bank offers not alone a strong St. Louis financial connection, but also a consultant and advisor on all business questions pertaining to the large and ever growing market in ST. LOUIS and the great Mississippi Valley.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
**ST. LOUIS' LARGEST BANK**

## Finance

The country has been afflicted with an unprecedented epidemic of bank failures, more than five thousand banks biting the dust during the past decade. Nothing to compare with this has occurred since the branch bank era prior to the Civil War. At that time it was felt that the branch system and particularly the abuses which it facilitated were responsible for the failures. With the passage of the National Bank Act in 1863 our legislators sought the remedy in unit banks. Today the finger of blame is pointed at the unit bank, and a Comptroller of the Currency is urging branch banking as the cure. A careful study has persuaded this writer that both diagnoses are erroneous.

The failures which have darkened this dismal decade of bank history are due to regional and occupational distress, as witness the heavy failures in certain states of the South and Middle West where agricultural inflation touched new peaks during and after the War and where the farmers have been struggling in the valley of distress ever since. They have been due to inadequately capitalized banks; there has been heavy mortality among banks with \$25,000 or less of capital. They are due finally to a prolific exuberance in the chartering of banks far beyond the reasonable needs of the communities served. That size and independence alone are not responsible for our failures is indicated by the excellent record of the country banks of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont where only five failures have taken place in the period 1921-1929. This is further supported by numerous and frequent casualties among the world's great banks.

Canada is always trotted forth as the paragon of banking conduct. Only one failure since the War—so runs the argument. However, it all depends on what you call failure. If you employ a technical definition which excludes most of the banks whose spirits pass on to that future abode of corporate souls, then you get an excellent but inaccurate picture.

Such has been the case in Canada. By law no merger can take place unless approved by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Receiver General and the Finance Minister. That is equivalent to approval in this country by the President and his Cabinet upon the recommendation of the Comptroller and the Secretary of the Treasury. The object of the restriction was to prevent further concentration. It is a matter of record that Canada had eighteen chartered banks in 1922 and today has but ten, that one of the missing party registered a technical failure and that the remaining seven joined with those that now survive only because the failure to do so would have resulted in floral decorations and elegiac dirges. Anyone with a pencil and a primary school education can calculate

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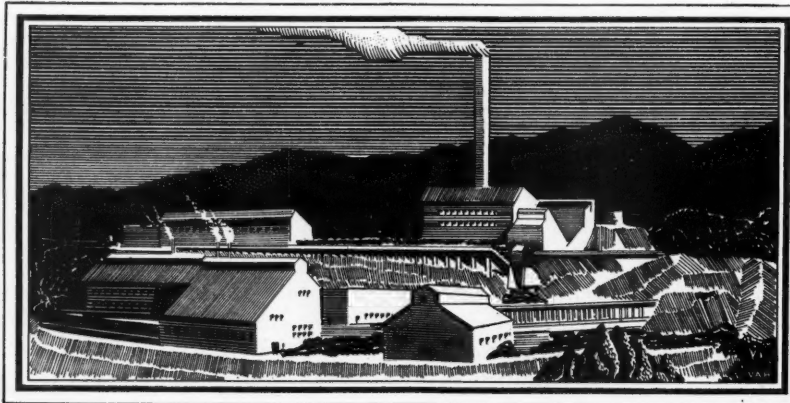
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## Finance

the batting average of the Canadian banks on the score of immunity.

A careful statistical study shows that the great banks of an American metropolis are in a class by themselves. While the increasing impersonalization of the service rendered is to be regretted, they offer an agreeable contrast to the great branch systems of Canada and England in the matter of safety, efficiency, and earning power. It is rather early to pass judgment upon the branch systems now sprouting in this country. They offer some compensations, for which they appear to be exacting a disproportionate price. On one point we may be emphatic: They will not infuse our anemic banks with vitality nor will they appreciably modify our mortality experience.

## Was There Business Depression?

**T**HE BAD NEWS is out. Quarterly reports of representative American corporations, for the first three months of 1930, reflect the extent to which business recession followed last fall's stock-market reaction. Witness:

U. S. Steel Corporation—net earnings three months, 1930, \$49,615,397; same period, 1929, \$60,105,381.

General Motors Corporation—three months, 1930, \$44,968,587; corresponding quarter, 1929, \$61,910,987.

Chrysler Corporation—first quarter, 1930, \$180,717; same, 1929, \$8,838,173.

DuPont de Nemours & Co.—1930, \$17,347,626; 1929, \$25,239,845.

Pennsylvania Railroad—1930, \$30,160,148; 1929, \$38,989,491.

Southern Pacific Lines—1930, \$13,681,647; 1929, \$18,559,664.

Calumet & Hecla Copper Company—sales, first quarter 1930, \$2,887,285; same period, 1929, \$5,667,906.

Little wonder, then, that stock-market prices reacted in the period beginning with the middle of April. The day following the Chrysler report the market suffered its worst decline since the famous 13th of November.

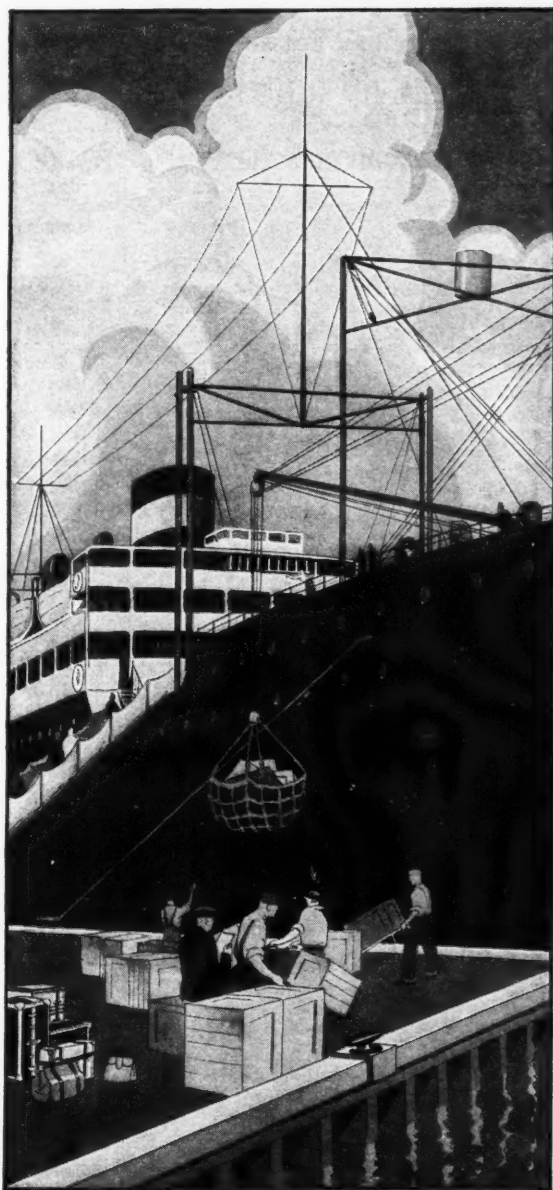
## Wholesale Prices Still Going Down!

**T**HESE PAGES last month gave some attention to the drooping disposition of the price level. Now we add this postscript, recording a continuance of the sinking spell. Again we use the index of the Government's Bureau of Labor Statistics, with prices prevailing in 1926 as 100. A year ago, in January, February, and March, the index level of

(Continued on page 101)

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2. **WHAT IS THE CLASS-A STOCK?** An analysis of stock yield, the management, and the scope of the business is offered by the Associated Gas and Electric Company, 61 Broadway, New York City.

66. **CHEMICAL INDUSTRY**, a booklet dealing with the recent growth and expansion of the chemical industry, as exemplified by one of the industry's leaders, is offered by A. G. Becker and Company, 54 Pine St., New York.

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10. **6½% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST**, a booklet describing this is offered by W. D. Comer & Co., 1222 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash.

11. **COMMONWEALTH YEAR BOOK**, describing the operations of the Commonwealth Edison Company of interest to investors. Offered by Commonwealth Edison Company, 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

12. **CITIES SERVICE COMMON AS A PERMANENT INVESTMENT**, a booklet describing the activities of Cities Service Company and subsidiaries with special reference to the common stock history and future possibilities. Offered by Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall St., New York.

61. **BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS—STATISTICAL SUMMARY**. A loose-leaf binder for the investor with weekly inserts descriptive of these stocks. Issued by Gilbert Elliott & Co., 11 Broadway, New York.

13. **YOUR MONEY, ITS SAFE INVESTMENT**, a booklet about the bonds offered by the Fidelity Bond & Mortgage Co., 657 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

42. **HOW TO SELECT SAFE BONDS**, a pamphlet outlining some sound investment principles, offered by George M. Forman & Co., 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

64. **INVESTMENT COMPANIES**. Consolidated annual report of American Founders Corporation and four subsidiary general

management investment companies. Offered by Founders General Corporation, 50 Pine Street, New York City.

58. **THE SEAL THAT CERTIFIES SAFETY** describes the guarantee that safeguards investments bearing the endorsement of the General Surety Company, 340 Madison Ave., New York.

17. **INVESTMENT GUIDE**, describing First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds recommended by one of the oldest Real Estate Bond Houses, Greenebaum Sons Investment Co., La Salle and Madison Streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR INVESTORS, individual or corporate, investment information as furnished by financial firms of recognized leadership is essential. The investment booklets listed on this page are yours for the asking—and our strict rules of eligibility of financial advertisers give added assurance in your dealings with these firms. Write direct (mentioning the REVIEW OF REVIEWS)—or simply choose by number and use the coupon below.

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## Finance

(Continued from page 98)

all commodities (wholesale) averaged 97.1 in comparison with the year 1926. In January of this year the average had fallen to 93.4. In February it reached 92.1. In March the index was 90.8. Ninety cents now will thus purchase almost as much, at wholesale, as a dollar could buy four years ago. The greatest declines are in farm products, foods, and textile products.

### How Big Businesses Are Bought

**A**S WILLIAM FOX built up his vast film and theater corporations, during the last decade, he made use of what are known as A and B shares. A shares go to the public, who furnish only the money; B shares go to the organizers, who furnish the brains. Control of the Fox Film Corporation rested not with millions of shares marked A, but with 151,000 shares marked B; and when Mr. Fox lost out in the prolonged struggle with his creditors he sold those B shares for a price understood to be \$18,000,000. They were purchased by General Theaters Equipment, Inc.

An interesting trend in modern finance and industry is the consolidation—by bankers rather than by business men—of allied and even competitive industries. Drug Incorporated is one example, merging drug-store merchandise from aspirin to "life-savers." Another instance is afforded by the General Foods Corporation. These "general" foods are such things as Maxwell House coffee, Baker's chocolate, Grape-Nuts, Postum, Jell-O, all package goods. Quite casually the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation announces the purchase of 400,000 shares of General Foods. No price is mentioned, but the stock transferred has a market value in excess of \$23,000,000. Control in this instance did not pass.

How to buy one of the country's leading corporations without the use of money has been demonstrated by the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company, which have jointly sold to the Radio Corporation of America all their rights and properties having to do with the manufacture and use of radio apparatus. The Radio Corporation pays for those licenses and factories with 6,580,375 new shares of its own stock. At the market value current when the agreement was announced, what the Westinghouse and General Electric sold—and the Radio stock they received—each was worth \$390,000,000. Added to a 20 per cent. previous interest in the Radio Corporation, these new shares give the two electric companies 51 per cent. of the voting power of Radio.

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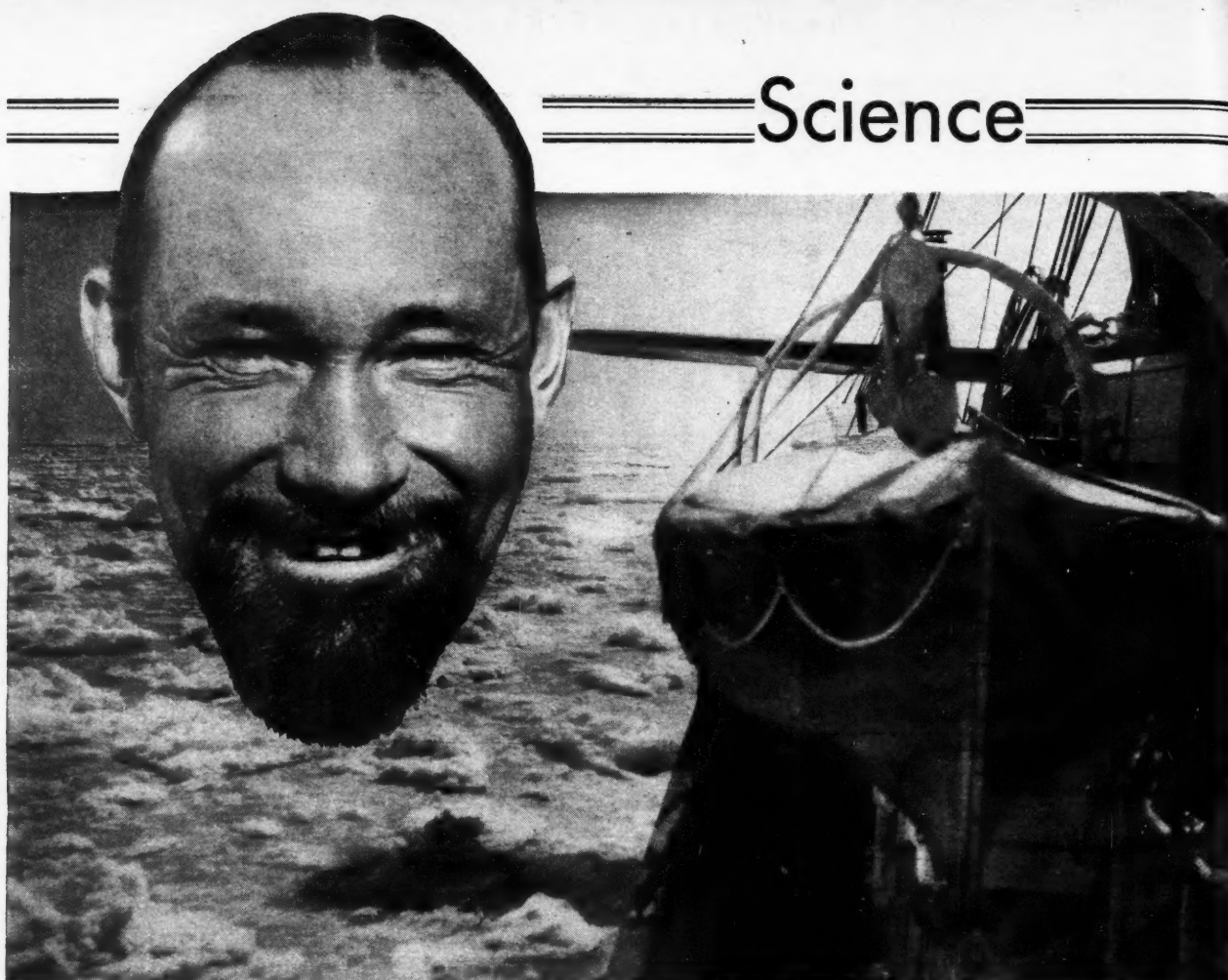
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## A Thousand Leagues Under the Ice

NOT CONTENT with exploring Antarctica by air, Captain Wilkins now plans to go by submarine.

CAPTAIN SIR HUBERT WILKINS, the Antarctic commuter, has been reading Jules Verne. Powers of observation and deduction far less remarkable than those of the inimitable Sherlock permit one to make that statement with some assurance. He proposes to continue his cruises around the south polar continent, charting unknown seas and coastline; but since surface vessels and aircraft have in turn failed him he will make use of the only remaining method, the submarine. Twenty thousand leagues under the sea? No! Sir Hubert would be satisfied with one thousand.

Standing before the distinguished fellows of the American Geographical Society recently, upon returning from his fourth season in the Antarctic, George Hubert Wilkins (the *Sir* is only two years old) confessed failure. He is ready to abandon the airplane, which has

served him faithfully but not well enough. It seems that you cannot depend upon ice in the south polar seas. Some years ago Wilkins found it six feet thick; this year it was less than two. From midnight to noon, one day, while the whole expedition worked to land the plane on shelf ice and change from pontoons to skis, the thermometer rose from 24 degrees Fahrenheit to 54, the plane began to sink through what had been firm ice, and the expedition had to move farther south in search of better luck.

As the explorer relates his recent experiences the listener obtains three distinct impressions: (1) whenever he and his pilot found air conditions right to lift their plane out of water, the sea was filled with ice; (2) when there was no ice, the sea was raging; (3) when the water was both clear and fairly calm, the sky was so overcast as to make airplane observation impractical.

In two seasons Wilkins has flown 6000 miles over land never before seen by man, and has charted 1500 miles of new coastline. He has found that Graham Land and Charcot Land are not parts of the mainland of the Antarctic continent, but are islands in a great archipelago. To hear the man talk one gathers that there was nothing but failure.

FAILURE, HOWEVER, is no stranger to Wilkins. His earlier experiences in the Antarctic culminated in the ill-fated expedition of Sir Ernest Shackleton (1921-22). Then he turned his attention to the Arctic, with the idea of crossing unexplored land between Alaska and Norway. He failed in 1926. He failed in 1927. But 1928 found him back at Point Barrow, Alaska, for a third attempt; and in April of that year, with the late Carl Ben Eielson as pilot, he flew across the top of the world to land within



## Science

sight of Spitzbergen—a feat as yet unsurpassed in courage and navigational skill. For twenty-two hours and a half they rode the northern skies, when a forced landing meant violent death or worse. For that achievement the National Geographic Society awarded its first medal to Wilkins, and the British Crown persuaded him to alter his name from George Hubert Wilkins to Sir Hubert Wilkins. (He is Australian-born, the title of captain being that of an officer in the Australian Flying Corps during the War.)

Failure is only a temporary condition with those polar explorers who return alive, and Sir Hubert's two recent disappointments in the Antarctic only serve to give assurance of ultimate success. He is keen to go back for a third venture, this time in a submarine. The man has a fixed idea: that weather in the years to come will be forecast from meteorological stations set up in polar regions. He would have a chain of them established and maintained for a period of at least ten years, in order to test the theory that a knowledge of Antarctic conditions will help forecast seasonal variations with comparative accuracy.

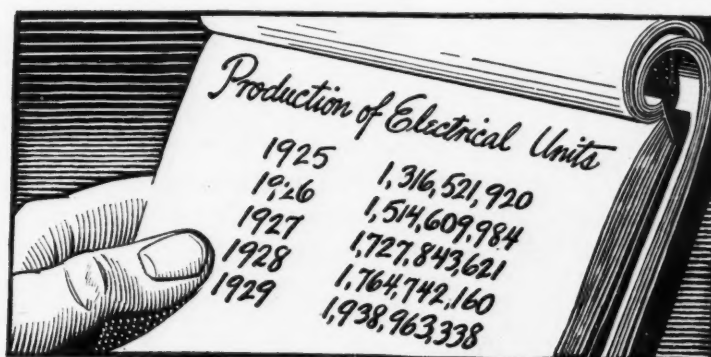
**H**IS CONTINUED VISITS to the Antarctic are thus not merely to fly over the land and sea, but rather to find the southernmost point in the South Pacific area where a meteorological station could be located and also maintained. The possibility of finding clear weather, combined with seas favorable for a take-off in a loaded plane, he has demonstrated to be too uncertain. He believes that contact could be more easily and economically established by using submersible vessels, which could go under the ice pack and come up nearer the land or at least close to the edge of the solid ice shelf.

Icebergs? They could be avoided with comparative ease. Trapped beneath shelf ice several feet thick? With a strongly built conning tower the submersible would force its way through, even without a drill. In fact, to hear Sir Hubert speak, there are no difficulties, or hardly any worth mentioning.

It is understood that this idea of submarine navigation under vast ice fields is not original with the explorer. Simon Lake saw its possibilities, and so did the Russian Government in the days of the Czar. Russian ports in the northland are closed by ice half the year. What is more simple than to dive under the ice from the open sea and rise in a cleared zone within the harbor?

Wilkins has the same idea, though if he were to fail he would not be within the harbor of a great city but several thousands of miles away from all hope of rescue. At the point where Antarctic

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State of NEW YORK } ss.  
County of NEW YORK }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert Shaw, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Review of Reviews, and the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, The Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Editor, Albert Shaw, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Managing Editor, Howard Florance, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Business Manager, Albert Shaw, Jr., 55 Fifth Ave., New York. 2. That the owner is: The Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth

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## Science

ice halts a surface ship and impedes flying craft, Wilkins would dip his submersible and renew his progress southward toward open water or ice thin enough to crash through. If he fails there—what a beautiful death!

## The Indianapolis "500"

**R**OAR-SPLUTTER-bang-swish! British green, French blue, German white, Italian red, American multi-colored. Here they come, down the straightaway before the packed grandstands. Products of Wolverhampton, of Paris, Stuttgart, Turin, or Detroit, these speeding automobiles are feats of engineering—mechanically ahead of the times.

Auto-racing is called a sport; but it is more than that. The great testing ground in all automotive progress, speedways developed the four-wheel brake, modern streamlining, the straight-eight motor, the new front-drive principle, small high-speed engines, wire wheels, and much besides. Any innovation that can stand the racing gaff becomes a contribution.

For this year's Indianapolis classic, the American *Grand Prix* held on Memorial Day since 1911, the required specifications of the racers have greatly changed. The highly specialized little machines have been discarded, and a more normal car is called for. The maximum piston displacement will be 366 cubic inches (six liters). The car must carry two occupants, instead of one; only two carburetors may be used, only two valves per cylinder, and superchargers are barred. Two independent brake systems are required, and also a reverse gear. To qualify, a speed of 85 m.p.h. must be attained; and no machine may bear the name of a manufacturer unless that manufacturer has constructed the main component parts. Weight and width are also regulated.

The Indianapolis race has always attracted foreign entries, and five times European cars have triumphed. Since the War teams have been entered by Sunbeam, Talbot, Ballot, Peugeot, Bugatti, Fiat, Gregoire, Bentley, Mercedes, Delage. A car of special interest to be raced this year is a sixteen-cylinder Italian Maserati, which attained 153 m.p.h. in trials at Cremona. Baconi Borzacchini will drive, assisted by a brother of the manufacturer—Ernesto Maserati. Another entry is Juan Gaudino, twice winner of the Argentine *Gran Premio Nacional*. Two South Americans drove for Bugatti in 1923; the year a marvellous fleet of two-passenger Mercedes was vanquished by the lighter American one-seaters.

The Italian *Grand Prix* at Rome this

## Science

year was set for May 25, and this international event detained certain European concerns which would otherwise have invaded Indianapolis. Incidentally, the latter racecourse is two and a half miles of slippery brick—with low-banked turns. The winner gets \$20,000 and additional special prizes, with the next nine reaping lesser rewards. Foreign cars to win the event have been the Peugeot, Delage and Mercedes. The American winners include Marmon, National, Monroe, Duesenberg, H. C. S., and various special contraptions. A 1925 Duesenberg holds the record—101.13 m.p.h.

## Speed With Safety

**A**IRPLANES, MOTOR CARS, new express liners, all are making the public speed-conscious, and the railroads are losing no time in meeting the situation, says the *Business Week* for April 30. Train service is being speeded up in so far as safety permits.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio roads are battling to make the best run between New York and Washington, and are reducing schedules between the cities. The New York, New Haven & Hartford now has its famous Yankee Clipper making the New York-Boston run in four hours and forty-five minutes. Previously the fastest trains, the Merchants' Limited and the Knickerbocker, took five hours, as they still do. However, these two trains stop at New London, one more stop than the Yankee Clipper makes. Each car of the Yankee Clipper is named for a sailing ship famous in New England's history.

It is now possible to cross the continent by rail in three days. One may leave New York on the Twentieth Century or the Broadway Limited, have two hours in Chicago, and continue the journey on the Northwestern-Union Pacific-Southern Pacific's Overland Limited to San Francisco, or the Santa Fe's Chief to Los Angeles. The Chief makes the Chicago-Los Angeles run in 56½ hours.

The New York Central runs four westbound, and five eastbound, twenty-hour trains between New York and Chicago. The Pennsylvania has three westbound and three eastbound twenty-hour trains. The Twentieth Century and the Broadway Limited, famous trains, used to speed between their terminals on an eighteen-hour schedule, but the time was reduced some years ago in the interests of safety. The Erie has put on a 24½-hour train from New York to Chicago.

The fastest long-distance run in North America is made largely in the province of Ontario, where the New York Central's Wolverine averages almost 58 miles an hour for 228 miles. Yet the same road took pride recently in announcing

## POWER • GAS • WATER



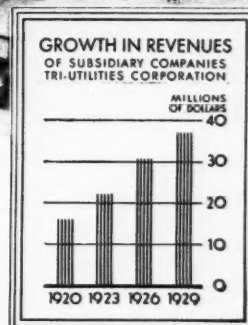
## A PROFITABLE FIELD — A SOUND INVESTMENT

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● In consolidating the many operating units under one management control, and in financing capital requirements, G. L. Ohrstrom & Co. have provided investors with exceptionally attractive opportunities for safe and profitable investment.

● Tri-Utilities Corporation securities participate in the combined earnings of three major public utility services — electric light and power, gas and water. The properties operate in more than half the states of the Union and serve nearly 700 communities.

● The varied operations of the system, covering such a wide territory, give to these securities a degree of diversification seldom found.



The consistent increases in revenues, shown above, give confirming evidence of the competent and progressive management of the corporation; and reflect, as well, the operating efficiency of each of the subsidiary companies.

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## Growth Adds

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New  
Customers

NORMAL growth of the same properties has increased the number of customers

served by the Associated System from 687,000 in 1920 to 1,368,000 at the end of 1929.

An interesting feature of this growth is its regularity. Year in and out, the number of customers has increased at an annual rate of about 10%. This steady growth in customers has been accompanied by a similar growth in earnings. Since 1920 gross earnings have increased 109%—number of customers 99%.

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## Science

that its Empire State Express would make the New York-Buffalo run in 8½ hours, fifteen minutes slower than the schedule in 1907. This same train once attained a speed of 112½ miles per hour for a short distance in 1893. If you ask a railroad official why train speeds are actually slower today than they were in 1900, he will reply succinctly, "Safety."

## Week-ending Abroad

HOW WOULD YOU like to spend a week-end in Paris? Go to the Opera Friday night, say, spend Saturday at the races with a jaunt to Versailles thrown in, visit Notre Dame and the Madeleine Sunday, start back home Monday, land in New York Wednesday. You've been away from home just one week.

It can't be done now. But giant airships can and will do it, writes William S. Dutton in the *American* magazine.

"By 1934 it should be a fact, by 1940 a commonplace," he says. "Man-made air monsters, as big as our greatest skyscrapers, will ride the ocean skyways like mighty silver-plated hotels magically floating on high. London will be within two dawns of Broadway."

"Three things have made the commercial airship practicable today," says the writer, "whereas it was impracticable only a few years ago. The first of these three is helium, the gas which will neither burn nor explode. Second is duralumin, the light, strong alloy of aluminum and copper used in the rigid ship's frame. Third is radio."

## Science Sidelights

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO Thomas Edison found a faint stream of electricity flowing through the vacuum in the incandescent lamp over which he labored. It was electron action. That action has made possible the vacuum tube and because of the vacuum tube we have radio broadcasting, transcontinental and transocean telephony, sound pictures, televox and the other electrical men, television, and an untold future in the transmission of electric power. Its use in chemistry, physics, medicine, biology, and education is bounded only by the future. So vital has it become that a magazine, *Electronics*, has been founded to explain it.

● ● GLIDING continues to attract those who practise their air-mindedness. At the same time airplanes grow more powerful, more efficient. Meanwhile engineers have crossed the two, and produced a hybrid: the powered glider. One, on the market only a few months, boasts that it is the fastest-selling airplane in America. Built for one, it will carry

## Science

two; its motor is of 30 h.p., its cost \$1495, and it flies 35 miles on a gallon.

Last month these columns reported the first commercial Diesel aircraft engine. Now another manufacturer has applied to a standard aircraft engine, by means of a new valve, the Diesel principle which permits burning furnace oil. Success of the Diesel idea was hailed as a great economy, a greater saver of human life by removal of the dread of fire. But last month L. M. Woolson, designer of the first engine, was killed in a crash caused by a blinding snowstorm.

● ● FORTY-EIGHT nations are sending engineers and executives to the second world power conference in Berlin, June 16 to 25. Power is called the great problem of the age. Sixty reports are scheduled for delivery, and public addresses will be made in the largest halls in Berlin. Albert Einstein will attend in person, Thomas Edison in sound-pictures.

● ● FOR THE FIRST TIME in history an international congress has discussed the mental and nervous disorders to which man is more and more subject. Control of these diseases, crime, alcoholism, care of the insane, labor problems, and education were investigated. The meeting was in Washington in May.

● ● IN AUGUST, 1929, these columns reported the first telephone conversations between a speeding train and ordinary telephones. Last month, on a train racing nearly seventy miles an hour between Toronto and Montreal, passengers chatted with observers in London.

● ● WHEN THE American Chemical Society met in Atlanta recently it was reported that: the newest vitamin, G, holds a clue to premature old age; a beer bacillus that brews vegetable oils and fats at low cost has been found; a new kind of sugar can be made from straw and cottonseed, at 5 cents the pound.

When the American Philosophical Society met in Philadelphia for its 204th annual session it was reported that the mystery of growing tissue and reproduction of life by cell division is the product of a chemical reaction, demonstrable in a laboratory.

● ● THE NINTH and newest planet, whose place in the solar system was explained in these columns last month, has now been calculated to require 3200 years to circle its orbit. It will remain in view a century more, then vanish for 3000 years. While astronomers the world over were studying it, Canadian observers, looking over photographs taken in 1924, found an unknown celestial object. Doubt exists whether it is the new trans-Neptune planet, another planet, or a comet.

# ESSENTIAL TO MODERN LIVING



**I** NCREASING are the uses of electricity. Think how many times you turn a switch . . . press a button.

Commonwealth Edison Company, serving Chicago electrically, had 950,800 customers on December 31, 1929. The sale of electricity per capita for 1929 was 1,190 kilowatt hours, an increase of 8.2% over the preceding year. Steadily the use of electricity becomes more widespread . . . more essential to modern living.

We distribute the securities of progressive public utility companies operating in 31 states. Send for our list of offerings yielding 6% and more.

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# LAW

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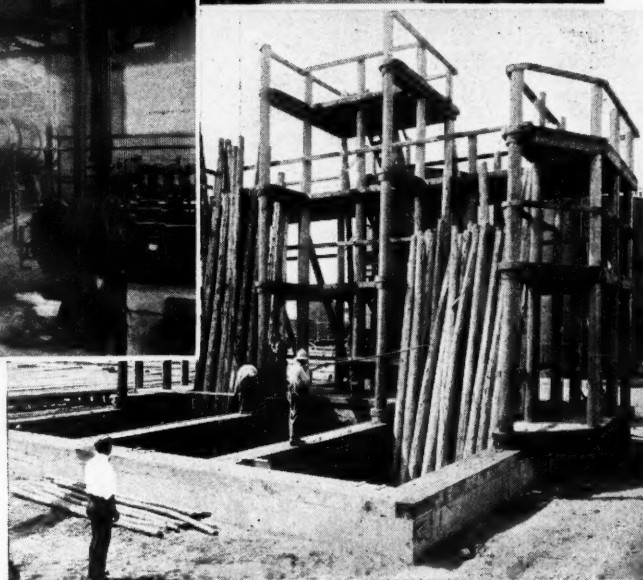
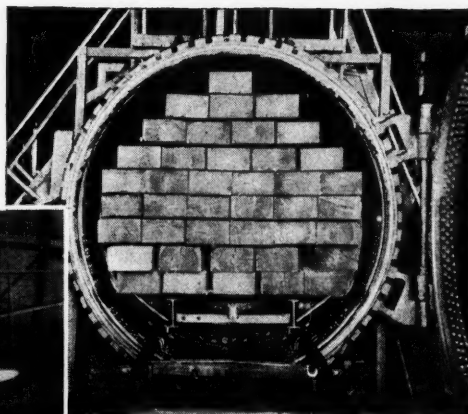
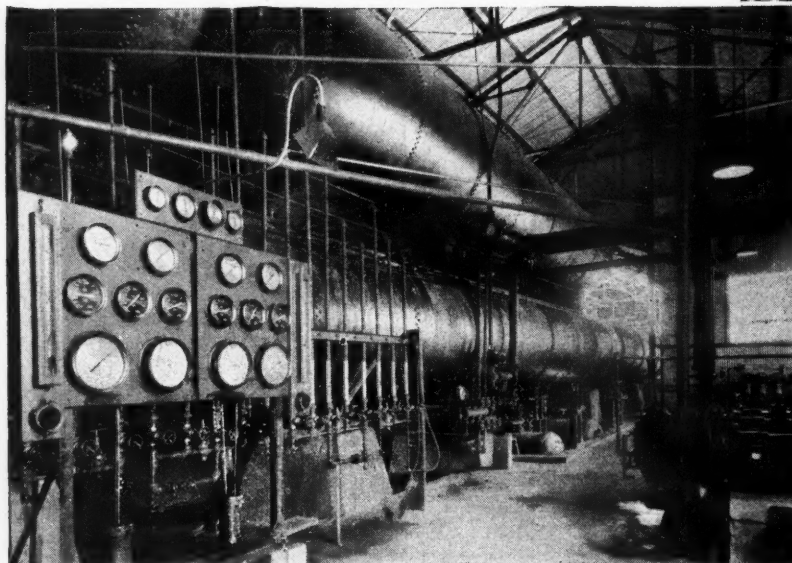
To the man who would rise to a commanding position in business, a sound and practical knowledge of Law is exceedingly valuable. Among the larger business enterprises, the law-trained man is often preferred for the higher executive positions. Many great corporations—the C. & N. W. Ry., for example, the International Paper Co., the Packard Motor Co., the Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Standard Oil Co. of N. J., the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., the Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.—are headed by men of legal training. In the smaller corporations or in one's own business, a knowledge of law spells larger success.

For the whole intricate structure of business is based on LAW. "In looking over the field," writes a prominent Eastern manufacturer, "I find that nearly all the positions commanding a salary of \$10,000 or more are filled by men who have studied law." Fit yourself at home, in your spare time, for larger success in business. Full law course leading to degree of LL.B., or shorter Business Law course. LaSalle will guide you step by step. We furnish all text material, including 14-volume Law Library. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them now.

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# Industry

A Department for Business Executives



## Wood in the Age of Steel

### THE LIFE OF LUMBER CAN BE LENGTHENED

Much of it is now treated to resist attack and decay. Immediately above are telephone poles being dipped in creosote. Above that is wood in a cylinder, ready for impregnation with preservative under pressure. At left is the interior of a modern wood-preserving plant.

**C**HEMISTS HAVE MADE trees needless for hundreds of uses where only a few years ago trees were essential. Yet the present day may truthfully be called the age of wood.

Wood still remains the chief building material, the most economical and the most easily used and obtained—for so-called mill type construction. But how is wood to keep pace with the tempo of the times, when things are being speeded up so enormously?

The answer is by artificial treatment so that its life can be extended five to six times. From 10 to 1000 years are required to cultivate trees for use as structural lumber. Suitable standing timber must be hauled increasingly greater distances to its market, so increasing the cost. Anything that will increase the life of lumber, therefore, represents a real gain, not only in the life of the structure but in the cost of maintenance and upkeep.

Wood properly preserved will last twenty to twenty-four years where it may last only three to five years when untreated. That is quite long enough for the majority of industrial structures, for many of them are being torn down in

much shorter time to make place for more modern buildings. Zinc chloride and creosote are the two outstanding wood preservatives. The use of the former, begun about seventy-five years ago, has made rapid headway during the last few years in preference to creosote because it will not stain, discolor, ooze, or cause an odor.

**R**AILROADS WERE AMONG the first to realize the importance of treating wood, because they used such enormous quantities of ties, fence posts, guards, gates, and the like. During 1927 alone the savings from treating railroad ties amounted to \$55,956,000. Some 25,000,000 board feet of zinc-chloride treated wood were used in mines, mills, highway posts, and miscellaneous structures in 1927.

Today, a preserved tie will stay in service twelve to twenty-two years instead of lasting only about eight years as formerly. Even so, treated ties do not rot. They wear out because of mechanical failure. Yet the mines could save vastly more than the railroads, because the cost of replacing props and mining lumber is greater. The government has estimated

that 2,400,000,000 boards of timber are used each year in the mines and that of this 5 to 15 per cent. or some 250,000,000 board feet should be treated. During 1928, 9,600,000 board feet, or less than 5 per cent. of the lumber used in mines, was actually treated. Yet authentic savings of from 7 to 33 per cent. have been reported after treating mine timber.

Public utilities such as telephone, electric light, power, and railway companies are rapidly realizing the economy of treating their poles. Many untreated poles could stay up only nine months with safety, whereas treated poles were still serviceable after twenty-two years of use. Many state highway departments are turning to preserved wood. Minnesota during the last three years has installed 96,500 posts, pressure-treated with zinc chloride. South Carolina and Illinois are doing the same, while Harvard and Columbia Universities used zinc chloride to preserve the wooden seats of their stadiums.

The possibilities of saving by using preserved wood on farms, for anything from fence posts to barns and hot-houses, are enormous. To this should be added the vast amount of wood trestles, plat-





## Daily reports to Business Headquarters ... from every front!

NO general would dream of directing his army without daily reports to headquarters. And thousands of successful business heads direct their enterprises in the same sure way.

### *Reports from each department*

These executives chart progress on the basis of figures kept up-to-date ... boiled-down reports of the status of every department, placed on their desks at nine o'clock every morning.

With Elliott-Fisher they *know* every day exactly where business stood the day before — week in

and week out. No guesswork to it. And their firms are noted for good management.

Elliott-Fisher gives the daily check on sales, inventories, shipments, cash on hand, accounts receivable, accounts payable, etc., so necessary for sound judgment in making business decisions.

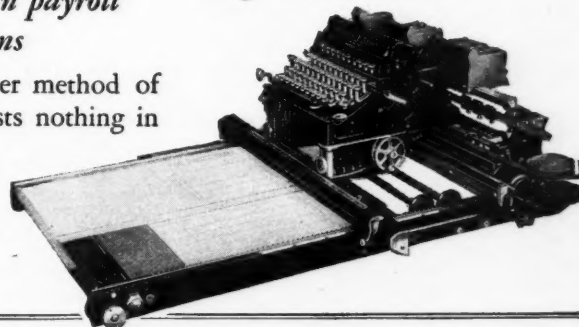
### *Costs nothing in payroll additions*

Yet the Elliott-Fisher method of business control costs nothing in

payroll additions. In most cases where this equipment is installed, fewer people can do more work. It merely brings your accounting methods together in a single efficient, unified plan.

Let us tell you how Elliott-Fisher is serving businesses similar to yours. The coupon below will bring full information.

*The Elliott-Fisher flat surface accounting-writing machine*



# Elliott-Fisher

Flat Surface Accounting-Writing Machines

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Gentlemen: Kindly tell me how Elliott-Fisher can give me closer control of my business.

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## When the Watchman Carries His Conscience



Some employers are inclined to trust to a watchman's conscience to keep him awake during his hours of duty. They forget that watchmen are human, and that one of the most human, the most basic of desires is the desire to sleep.

A Detex Watchman's Clock is the best conscience a watchman can carry. He knows that the record on the dial cannot be altered or explained away.

Detex Watchman's Clocks are accurate, strongly built and completely tamper-proof. The most ingenious watchman cannot "beat" them.

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## Industry

forms of railroad stations and railroad cars, boardwalks, highway posts and the many applications of under-structure timbers where the gospel of conservation has not yet permeated. In wood for fence posts, sign boards, trestle work, foundations, bridges, loading docks, warehouses, and storage bins treatment is a good investment.

According to records of the Bureau of Mines, zinc chloride wood preservatives do not change the strength of wood appreciably. But they do increase its average strength because treated wood will not fail under its load in a few years from attack by termites, by fungi and pests that develop a gradual or rapid weakening of the structure. Another advantage of zinc chloride preservative is that it has an appreciable fire-retarding effect.

While zinc chloride cannot be said to produce so-called fireproof lumber, it is an important factor in giving it low inflammability, so reducing the fire hazards from ordinary sources of ignition, the fire resistivity depending upon the amount of salt used per cubic foot of lumber. Wood treated with zinc chloride retains its original color. The treatment is odorless and colorless, and has no objectionable effect upon woodworking tools, screws, nails, glue, or hardware. It "takes" paint, without causing flaking, scaling, or cracking.

The humid atmosphere and high temperatures in paper and pulp mills, packing plants, laundries, bakeries, and similar structures cause rapid decay or rotting wood. Treated lumber means much lower upkeep costs but slightly higher initial cost.

Termites and other insects take a heavy yearly toll of timber, especially under tropical conditions where these wood-boring insects thrive, and where fungi and rot also have to be contended with. The Port of New Orleans and the State of California's Termite Investigation Committee are wrestling with this problem, which causes an annual loss in this country of \$45,000,000. These pests not only undermine entire structures but also damage furniture, mine props—in fact any structure of wood. In tropical climes, wood may fail within a few months from these insect pests. But when treated, it will stand up for many years, apparently immune to insects.

Modernized lumber is preserved lumber. The opportunities for preserved wood are enormous. The potential savings are tremendous, when it is borne in mind that the cost of labor for erection remains the same as for untreated lumber, whereas a 15 or 20 per cent. additional cost for the wood increases the life of the structure anywhere from two to six times. It is obvious that the use of treated lumber is deserving of the most

careful consideration. The longer life of the structure, the lower upkeep and maintenance cost, the salvage value, the lower fire hazard with accompanying lower insurance rates, are factors that must be considered.

Wood is still the supreme material for many buildings. Preserved wood meets the standards and requirements of 1930.

## Profit-Sharing in the Boiler Room

**Y**OU DID the right thing, when you suggested that we raise the bonus," said the vice-president, turning to the factory superintendent. "While a month is not very long, it is long enough to show that we have certainly increased production and cut our costs. Of course, the new rate is so new that it may not continue to be such a powerful stimulant. The men may slow down. . . ."

"But they won't," said the superintendent. "They can make some real money at the present rate, and that's what they want. Under the stimulus of the bigger bonus they have now settled down at the new pace. They can keep it up because the inducement makes it worth while."

"It shows that cutting costs and speeding production are not only a matter of new equipment or new methods," went on the vice-president. "It's the old story of inducement or reward over again." Turning to the chief engineer, the vice-president said, "I wish we could cut our power costs like our production costs. If the bonus works in the shop, why shouldn't it work in the boiler room? If men work harder when they find they can earn more, why won't our firemen try to save coal if the more they can save the more they earn?"

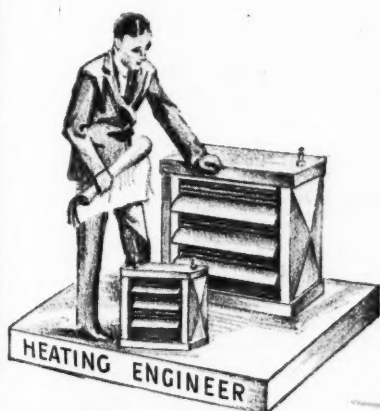
"The firemen will save coal if they are paid to save coal," replied the engineer, "and any plant burning ten tons of coal a day or more can afford to use a bonus. And, what's more, it doesn't cost anything to get it started—anyway, not more than \$100 to \$150."

That's just it. Executives forget that reward and inducement that increase production and cut costs in the shop or factory will do the same in the boiler room. The boiler-room bonus is one of the most neglected opportunities—a short-cut to very real fuel savings. Yet it is working wonders in many plants, without any trouble or bother.

While there are many forms of boiler-room bonus, the simplest is to pay the men according to the increase in carbon dioxide, which is the one single important index of combustion efficiency. An analysis of the coal is made, so that the

No 2 OF SERIES

THIS series of advertisements is designed to acquaint business men with Grinnell Company as it really is. Automatic Sprinkler protection for which it first won international fame and leadership is not the chief business of the Company. Its equally high reputation for many other industrial piping specialties and commodities has been built on super-standards of manufacture and on original conceptions which are well known to engineers and architects. Businessmen, too, need to know the real quality in these products.



# THERMOLIER FOR INSTANCE

**T**HERMOLIER, a Grinnell development in unit heaters, is the best and cheapest device for heating industrial and commercial buildings.

It delivers both a saving in the *cost* of heat and a surprising satisfaction in results. This new degree of satisfaction, with none of the failings and vagaries of cast iron radiation, establishes Thermolier as the *modern* installation. Into it is built 50 years of heating experience.

Ten thousand of these units have already been installed, and are daily winning preference by performance.

One small unit only two feet wide by two feet high gives more satisfactory heat than ten times its weight in pipe coils or cast iron radiation. Temperature is automatically controlled; supervision of heat becomes a thing of the past. Units are up out of the way blowing heat down.

Let our engineers help you solve your heating problem. Write today for further information and the booklet illustrating Thermolier's 14 points of definite superiority. Address Grinnell Company, Inc., 250 West Exchange St., Providence. R. I.

## The ORGANIZING HAND *prepares for your needs*

▶ Thermolier the copper unit heater. A better and cheaper means of heating many types of industrial and commercial buildings.

▶ Thermolux Radiator Traps with the famous Hydron bellows, insuring perfect operation of your steam radiators.

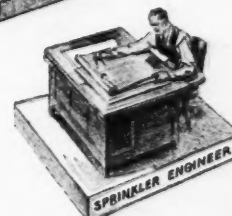
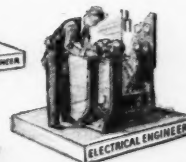
▶ Pipe Fabrication. Pipe bends, welded headers and the Triple XXX line for super power work.

▶ Pipe Fittings perfectly threaded, accurately machined and rigidly inspected.

▶ Pipe Hangers featuring easy adjustability after the piping is up.

▶ Humidification Equipment. Complete systems employing the unique automatic control, Amco.

▶ Automatic Sprinkler System with the famous Quartz bulb head. The world's largest sprinkler manufacturer and contractor.



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## Both can NOW be controlled as you wish

for a manufacturing process or for comfort, in a small, as well as a large installation, and at reasonable cost.

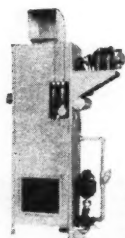
Air conditioning, the art of making the climate within a building independent of the climatic changes without, has long been successfully practiced by the air engineer.

But it has required bulky, expensive apparatus, specially constructed at great cost.

Now air conditioning is done better and less expensively with Niagara Air Conditioners, complete, standard air conditioning units.

If you manufacture, use or store hygroscopic materials, or employ people to work under conditions of discomfort, it will be profitable for you to install Niagara Air Conditioners.

Niagara Air Conditioners will clean and warm, or cool, or moisten or dry the air you use, dependably.



This Niagara Air Conditioner works in the experimental laboratory of a great electric company, making climatic changes to order, so that scientists may observe their effects. It will also

prevent climatic changes, keeping temperature and moisture content uniform day or night, summer or winter. Niagara Air Conditioners made in 6 sizes, can be used singly or in batteries.

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theoretical maximum value of carbon dioxide is determined. The carbon dioxide is then taken in the plant during several days of normal operation. Simple tests are made to determine maximum carbon dioxide that can be maintained when the men try to keep their furnaces in proper condition by careful firing, proper control of draft, ash pit doors, and damper.

The difference between the carbon dioxide under normal conditions and the condition where every man is on his toes represents a direct saving in fuel. It is then simple to calculate just how much every additional per cent. of carbon dioxide is worth, in dollars and cents an hour. The payment in a boiler-room bonus for the increase in carbon dioxide is then pro-rated so that the men receive anywhere from 25 to 75 per cent. of the saving.

The less experience and skill and the farther away conditions are from ideal conditions in the boiler room, the more profitable the boiler-room bonus will be. In many shops the efficiency will be brought up from 70 to 79 per cent., in others from 67 to 79 per cent. A plant burning ten tons of coal a day, costing \$5 a ton, can usually save from \$4 to \$4.50 a day after putting in a bonus system. The fireman will invariably be satisfied with \$1.25 of the savings. The boiler-room bonus is well established, although it has been forgotten more or less since the World War. There is profit in it. If your organization is spending \$50 a day or more for fuel, you will save by developing a boiler-room bonus.

## To Light Up Is to Speed Up

AS SOON AS the weather grows warm, the lamps in the parks and along the drives will kill their myriads of night insects. Attracted by the glare, the insects cannot keep away. They dash themselves against the glass, injuring themselves fatally or dropping from fatigue.

There is a lesson in this for the executive seeking ways to increase sales, speed production. Human beings, like insects and animals, are attracted by bright lights. The dark store is the store that people pass by. These facts are known, but often overlooked. The influence of adequate illumination upon accident prevention, upon production and spoilage and the increase in output is perhaps better known.

Speaking before the Broadway Association of New York, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce recently stated that without adequate lighting the most approved and modern store will fail to attract the trade it might otherwise com-

## Industry

mand. He cited two experiments made by the Pacific Coast Electrical Association. Modern lighting equipment was installed in two poorly lighted establishments, one a jewelry store and the other a confectionery and lunch room. A close check on advertising value and actual business done was made before and after the change.

Less than 17 per cent. of the passers-by stopped to look into the jewelry store window under the old lighting. But with good modern lighting the percentage jumped to 70. The jeweler, now spending \$30 more a month for electricity, is getting four times as much advertising value from his windows, and his actual business has increased 27 per cent. For the lunch room, the increase in the advertising value of the brighter windows was from 21 to 52 per cent. by actual count.

Light is a tool, an asset that is not being capitalized as fully as it should be.

## Industrial Sidelights

CONCRETE has long been used to cover metal structures to protect them from corrosion and rust. Now concrete is being protected by a metal surface—particles of molten metal being "shot" from a "pistol" under the impulse of high-pressure air. The metal spray fills up the pores and interstices and surface irregularities of the concrete, in this way firmly binding a metallic covering to the underlying mass of concrete. Although any metal may be used, lead recommends itself to concrete and brickwork on account of its toughness and weathering qualities. The process is particularly useful on the inner surfaces of reservoirs, tunnels, basins, and the like, which become impermeable to and proof against the erosive action of water.

● ● "SAVE THE SURFACE and you save all," the paint men say. It is estimated that of the 90 billion dollars' worth of buildings in the United States, 67 billion dollars' worth are unpainted or insufficiently protected by paint. The summer months are the ideal months for painting—which is not so much an expense as an investment.

● ● NINE CARLOADS of insulating materials are handled from railroad cars to storage, then to the assembly line every week for the electric refrigerators built by the General Electric Company. Were material moved without mechanical handling equipment, from fifteen to twenty men and a fleet of trucks would be required. A conveyor system has been installed so that from four to six men handle all the material without conges-

## Industry

tion. This is typical of the advantages of material-handling apparatus.

● ● WITHIN the past few months, four large railroads have placed initial orders for enough freight cars made of rust-resisting alloy steel to make a train twenty-two miles long. Alloy reduces the weight per car by more than one ton, and thereby substantially increases both the payload and number of cars in a train.

● ● FROM many tests it seems well established that the work done by night shifts averages between 10 and 25 per cent. less than the work done during day shifts. The chief reason appears to be insufficient and improper lighting. Yet the cost of correct illumination per foot-candle is probably not more than one-tenth of one per cent. of the employees' remuneration. Good lighting is a profitable investment, whether in the store or in the factory.

● ● AFTER the Philadelphia Athletics beat the Chicago Cubs in the World Series baseball contests last year, one of the probable reasons leaked out. Connie Mack—the Athletics' astute manager—had had a man watching the Cubs's ball games for a month prior to the series!

Connie Mack's watcher recorded each individual batting performance of the Cubs. He knew which balls each player liked and which he didn't. He studied every move of the Cubs's play. He knew where each outfielder played against the Giants and to what fields each batter was most likely to hit. He knew from analysis the strength and weaknesses of each Cub player. Nothing was left to chance. What smashing victories business would make if executives made similarly careful plans, employed deliberate tactics and analyzed the whys and wherefores of trends, markets, fads and fashions before going ahead!

● ● ON PAGE 119 of the May issue appeared this statement: "... Also in the development of the cement industry, which increased considerably in 1929, notwithstanding the slump in building activities." A letter from the Cement Institute in New York City indicates that the cement industry suffered a recession instead of an increase last year. The letter says: "The production of portland cement in 1929 was 170,198,000 barrels compared with 175,968,000 barrels in 1928, a decrease of 5,770,000 ... for the twelve months ending December, 1929, the production of cement as related to capacity was 66.4 per cent. and for the twelve months ending December, 1928, this relation of production to capacity was 74 per cent. ... there were 165 plants at the close of December 1929, and 159 plants at the close of December, 1928."



## What is BARYTES?

BARYTES is an important mineral used extensively in a great variety of compounds produced in the St. Louis District. More than half the entire output of Barytes in the whole United States is mined within sixty miles of St. Louis.

This exceedingly useful mineral is necessary in the manufacture of such diversified products as asbestos, blanc fixe, colors, explosives, fireworks, insulating material, lithopone, paints, paper, hydrogen-peroxide, printers' ink, rubber tires, tile, shade cloth, soap, ceramics and titanium pigments.

### 27 Raw Materials of the St. Louis District

Coal  
Iron  
Silica  
Salt  
Diaspore  
China Clay  
Lime  
Fullers' Earth  
Fluospas  
Asphalt  
Oil  
Phosphate  
Copper  
Gas  
Sulphur  
Bauxite  
Zinc  
Lead  
Tripoli  
Fire Clay  
Rock Clay  
Barytes  
Chalk  
Gypsum  
Granite  
Manganese  
Marble

Barytes is only one among the 27 great mineral resources of this vicinity. Some require quantities of cheap electrical power for their profitable development, and here is an unlimited electrical supply. Water is of major importance to others, and here is the Mississippi River. Coal is the determining factor to others, and here is the world's greatest coal field.

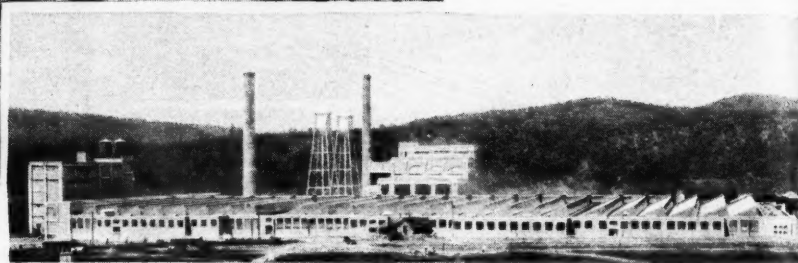
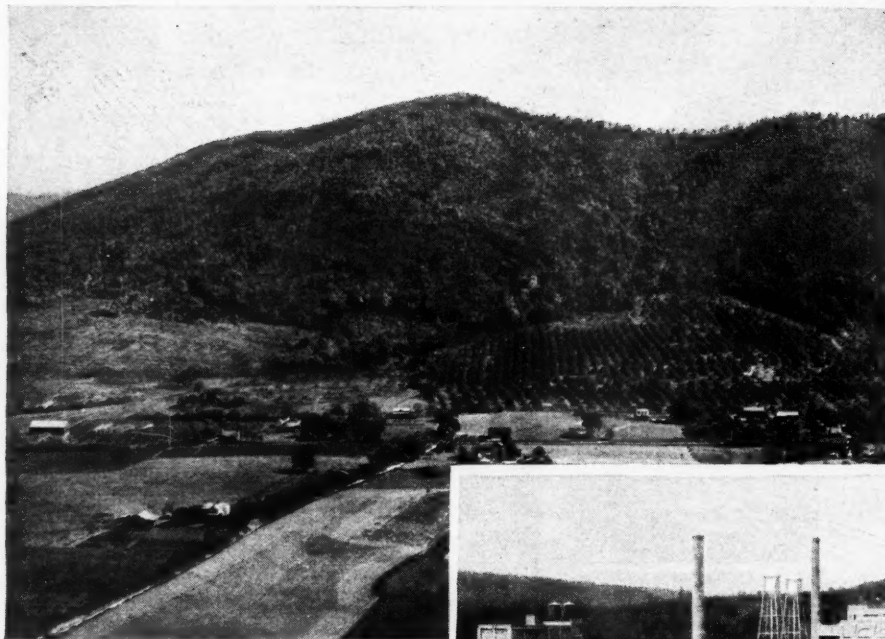
### A Vast Consuming Market Close By

To all these, the vast consuming market of 50,000,000 people within 500 miles is a tremendous advantage. Quick transportation in every direction, and low freight rates, make distribution easy and profitable from this central city.

Already these conditions have built up a huge Chemical Industry in St. Louis. Here, for the new chemical industries of tomorrow, is the ideal location. If your Company, or one in which you are interested, uses any of these raw materials—or products made therefrom—it would pay to learn more about Industrial St. Louis and its advantages. Write Dept C-6,

THE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLUB  
**ST. LOUIS**





#### MANY-SIDED VIRGINIA

Agriculture, industry, sport, and scenery—the illustrations gathered on these two pages furnish a picture of present-day Virginia in its varied appeal. The Shenandoah Valley and the Blue Ridge need no hymn of praise here. This rayon plant at Covington is merely typical of new industry in the state where fox hunting (on the opposite page) may be a pleasure, but horse breeding is a business.

## The New Virginia

By JUNIUS P. FISHBURN

**T**HERE WAS an Old Virginia whose history is almost the history of the American nation, whose heroes were national leaders through many a crisis, whose traditions, culture, and atmosphere were respected by men, women, and children in every state in the Union. That Old Virginia, praise be, still exists as thousands of visitors every month are discovering. But there is also a New Virginia, being built alongside the older civilization. This New Virginia is modern in every sense, alive with new industries and new people, militant in its demands for progress, liberal in governmental policies, businesslike in private and public affairs. However, the New Virginia will not supplant nor blot out the Old Virginia; there is a definite place for both, and both will be prominent in any picture of the Virginia of the future.

North of South—South of North—this phrase, perhaps confusing, nevertheless describes Virginia's geographical location midway down the Atlantic Coast. Geography has been a tremendous factor in the state's history and development during the past 323 years. Its central location and consequent moderate climate were no doubt largely responsible for bringing the English settlers to Virginia shores in 1607, with Jamestown destined to be the first permanent English settlement in the western world. Central loca-

tion, favorable climate, and good living conditions gradually brought prosperity. These in turn brought the culture and leisure which produced the men who became the founders and leaders of the republic.

Central location again played its part in making Virginia the scene of the closing chapters in the Revolutionary drama. Geography likewise made the Old Dominion the Belgium and Northern France of the Civil War, with her territories fought over and her property destroyed during four long and heart-breaking years. Temperate climate has been the largest factor in Virginia's long and prosperous agricultural history. Location and climate promise Virginia a magnificent industrial future. Geographical location will eventually make Hampton Roads, already one of the finest ports in the world, one of America's busiest ports. The same factor has gone far to make Virginia a most appealing location for homes in the East, as well as to give the Old Dominion a world-wide reputation as a recreation center.

A starting point in the story of recent progress may properly lie in Virginia's amazing industrial growth in recent years. In 1916 the industrial output of its factories amounted to approximately \$350,000,000. In 1928, the last year for which official figures are available

(even these figures include only plants reporting to the Department of Labor and Industry), the industrial output reached \$819,000,000, capital invested was slightly under \$800,000,000. Total number of workers employed was 180,000. In 1929 the industrial output exceeded \$900,000,000, and in 1930 this output will certainly reach \$1,000,000,000. In 1927, according to a statement made by Governor Byrd last January, Virginia made the greatest industrial progress of any state in the Union. "In that one year \$265,000,000 was added to our industrial capital, \$115,000,000 was added to the value of our industrial output, and 36,000 new workers found gainful employment."

An accurate index of prosperity is found in the income taxes paid to the federal government. Virginia is now fifteenth of all the states in payment of income taxes and exceeds all Southern states except Texas. Governor Byrd adds: "Devastated as we were in the war between the states, Virginia is today the richest in net wealth from Texas to Pennsylvania. Since 1870 our wealth has increased more than fourteenfold, while Massachusetts, who never felt the tread of an unfriendly foot, increased eightfold and Pennsylvania ninefold."

Industrial growth has been widely diversified in nature, as well as in location, over the State. It has meant inevitable





**VIRGINIA LIVES** not in its glorious past, but in a present that is rich in things worth noting and full of plans for a creditable future. This article on the new Virginia is one of an informal series upon the commonwealths of America. Readers will recall earlier articles on Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, and Florida

increase in wealth and population for the larger cities such as Richmond, Norfolk, and Roanoke, and it has caused many small towns to grow amazingly. The furniture industry, for instance, has enabled Martinsville to become one of the busiest and most progressive of Virginia towns. The new du Pont Rayon plant at Waynesboro promises to multiply the population of that Virginia town threefold within the next few years.

Hopewell, a creation of the du Pont wartime plants, had dropped back almost to insignificance in 1920, almost a "ghost" town despite the fact that tens of thousands of people had been employed there during the War. Today Hopewell has staged an amazing comeback and bids fair to be one of the leading industrial cities of Virginia, admirably located as it is on the James River below Richmond. The Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation's huge atmospheric nitrogen plant at Hopewell, expected to involve when completed an outlay of \$125,000,000, is but one of the factors in Hopewell's miraculous industrial growth.

The new product, rayon, is no small factor in Virginia's recent industrial growth, since huge plants have been established at Roanoke, Hopewell, Covington, Waynesboro and near Richmond. But even with these tremendous plants, which give Virginia a dominant position in the artificial silk output of the world, there is little or no danger that Virginia will become a one-industry state. Any analysis of Virginia's industrial output shows amazing diversification.

An industrial output of \$1,000,000,000 a year, however large it may seem to Virginians today, is but an indication of the possibilities for the future. Fundamental

factors for industrial growth in Virginia, without exception, are highly favorable. An industrial survey, made a few years ago by competent outside engineers, said among other things: "Virginia is nearer the center of the national market and nearer the sources of nearly all basic raw materials than either New York or New England." Climate is emphatically an asset, power rates are reasonable, the attitude of government is favorable, taxes are low, and labor conditions (as well as working and living conditions for labor) are excellent. It must be noted that Virginia is avoiding emphasis on cheap labor. Leadership in the state is wise enough to see that an industry founded primarily on cheap labor will eventually do more harm than good. Wages are lower, perhaps, than in the North . . . but frequently higher than in other sections of the South. The character of the labor supply—essentially Anglo-Saxon—low turnover, and satisfactory living conditions are factors in which the far-seeing industrialist is more interested than in cheap wages.

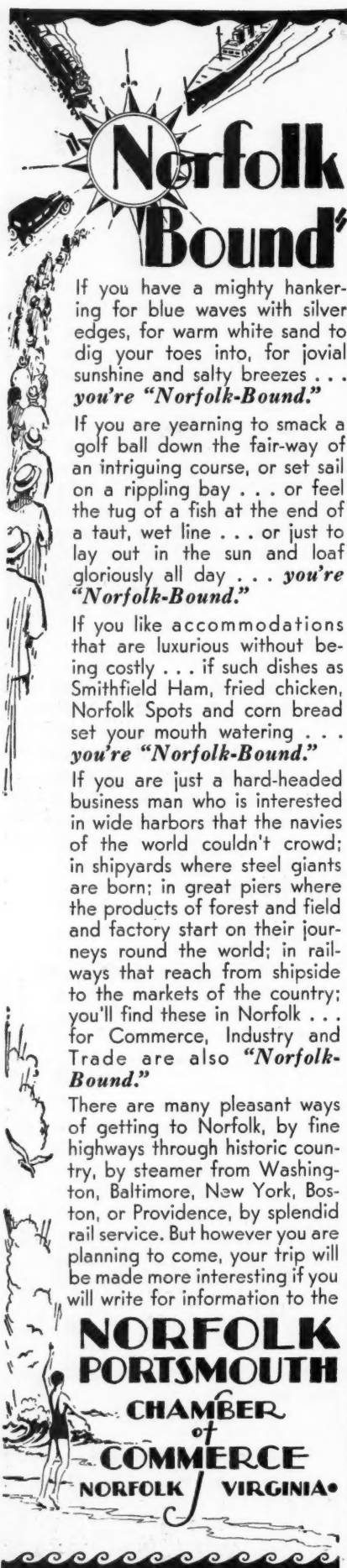
**I**NTIMATELY linked with industrial and commercial progress is the development of Hampton Roads, that great American port which includes Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Hampton, and Suffolk. In combined total tonnage handled, Hampton Roads continues to hold its place next to New York among the great North American ports. This applies, however, only to total and coast-wise tonnage, as foreign tonnage handled at Baltimore and Philadelphia exceeds that handled at Hampton Roads.

With so much talk on every side of industrial and commercial development

in Virginia, one is apt to overlook the fact that Virginia is still primarily an agricultural state, with approximately two-thirds of her citizens living on farms. The value of all farm property is nearly \$1,000,000,000. Crops, livestock, and forest products raised in Virginia have a yearly value of more than \$300,000,000. It can, therefore, readily be seen that there can be no permanent prosperity in Virginia unless farmers are prosperous. Virginia is giving close attention to this problem and is determined that even in this new industrial era the proper balance between agriculture and industry shall be maintained, and that agriculture shall be fostered in every way possible.

Agriculture throughout the states suffered greatly from the forces of deflation which came into play soon after the close of the World War. However, on account of her nearness to markets, the diversified nature of her agriculture and the natural conservatism of her people, Virginia farmers did not feel the effects of the nation-wide agricultural depression as soon as those in many other states. Then, too, Virginia farmers did something else that has helped them materially in solving some of the many problems with which they have been confronted. The leaders of the principal farm organizations of the state formed an association for making an intensive study of existing conditions and finding remedies, known as the State Agricultural Advisory Council.

From 1923 to 1927 the number of bankruptcies per one thousand farms in the United States was 5.6, but the number of bankruptcies in Virginia, per one thousand farms, was only 2.4. That definite progress has been



# Norfolk Bound

If you have a mighty hankering for blue waves with silver edges, for warm white sand to dig your toes into, for jovial sunshine and salty breezes . . . **you're "Norfolk-Bound."**

If you are yearning to smack a golf ball down the fair-way of an intriguing course, or set sail on a rippling bay . . . or feel the tug of a fish at the end of a taut, wet line . . . or just to lay out in the sun and loaf gloriously all day . . . **you're "Norfolk-Bound."**

If you like accommodations that are luxurious without being costly . . . if such dishes as Smithfield Ham, fried chicken, Norfolk Spots and corn bread set your mouth watering . . . **you're "Norfolk-Bound."**

If you are just a hard-headed business man who is interested in wide harbors that the navies of the world couldn't crowd; in shipyards where steel giants are born; in great piers where the products of forest and field and factory start on their journeys round the world; in railroads that reach from shipside to the markets of the country; you'll find these in Norfolk . . . for Commerce, Industry and Trade are also **"Norfolk-Bound."**

There are many pleasant ways of getting to Norfolk, by fine highways through historic country, by steamer from Washington, Baltimore, New York, Boston, or Providence, by splendid rail service. But however you are planning to come, your trip will be made more interesting if you will write for information to the

**NORFOLK  
PORTSMOUTH  
CHAMBER  
of  
COMMERCE  
NORFOLK VIRGINIA**

## Among the States

made in adjusting production to consumption is evidenced by the fact that there has been very little increase in the acreage planted in potatoes, tobacco, cotton, and peanuts, but a very decided increase in the acreage planted in soil improving crops and in the production of poultry, dairy cows, and sheep. Amazing gains in fruit-growing in the Piedmont and valley areas afford evidence of increasing agricultural diversification. For instance, Virginia is now the third or fourth apple-growing state, and is first in apple exports. There is certainly no danger of Virginia ever becoming a one-crop, or even a two- or three-crop state.

**A** NEW SOURCE of prosperity for Virginia lies in its rapidly increasing tourist traffic. Hundreds of thousands of visitors each year are coming to Virginia seeking recreation, desiring to see Virginia's scenic attractions and seeking to learn history at first hand. As a year-round recreation and tourist center, Virginia has unlimited possibilities.

Good roads were necessary before visitors could be invited or accommodated. Despite adherence to a pay-as-you-go plan, Virginia has made remarkable strides in road-building in recent years, with the result that practically every tourist now can be promised excellent roads wherever he wants to go, and roads in good condition the year round. The highway system totals about 7,000 miles, with more than 1,500 miles to be added within the next several years. For the past four years nearly \$15,000,000 a year has been spent on state roads. Several million dollars in addition is expended each year on county roads. Virginians are proud of the fact that their roads are paid for and that there is no huge debt left for future generations.

If the visitor seeks recreation, Virginia offers it in abundance. A state which stretches six hundred miles westward from the Atlantic Ocean, whose most western point is farther west than Detroit, naturally offers the widest diversity of recreational possibilities. These include hunting and fishing of all kinds, sports in abundance, and the attractions of seashore and mountain resorts. There are, first of all, those curiosities of Nature such as the caverns of the valley of Virginia, Natural Bridge, Mountain Lake and the Natural Tunnel. Glorious mountain scenery abounds throughout the western half of the state. In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia there is about to be established the Shenandoah National Park, comprising more than 300,000 acres of wild mountain land and inspiring mountain scenery. Forty million people live within a radius of 350 miles of this Shenandoah Park area and its accessibility—together with its beauty—will attract hundreds of thousands of visitors

each year. On a clear day the Washington Monument can be seen from the higher parts of the northern end of the park area. Few Americans realize that almost within the shadow of the Capitol there is a wild mountainous area soon to become a priceless national asset.

Virginia has hundreds of historic shrines, homes of great men, battlefields, old churches, old public buildings, and so on. Many of the older buildings are being restored and put under the control of organizations which are national in scope. Mount Vernon has long been considered the most appealing of all such historic shrines in America. Monticello, Jefferson's home, near Charlottesville, has likewise passed into the hands of a national foundation which is preserving it for future generations. Stratford, the home of the Lees, is witnessing a similar development. The State Conservation and Development Commission, after careful research, has erected approximately one thousand historic markers along Virginia highways, and this program has been supplemented by many local organizations.

**E**NOUGH HAS BEEN SAID here to indicate that Virginia is alert and making the most of her opportunities. Questions naturally arise. Whence comes this progress? Whose leadership has made possible this new day in Virginia?

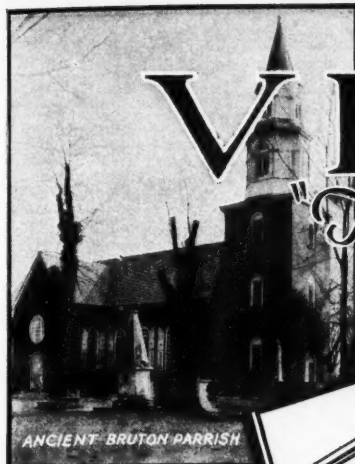
The state has been exceedingly fortunate in her Governors. Going back only a decade, Governor Westmoreland Davis, a real progressive, took the initiative which led to the adoption of an efficient budget for governmental business. This budget system, constantly broadened in scope and strengthened in recent years, has served as a model for many other states and was a tremendous step toward achieving efficiency in state government in Virginia.

Governor E. Lee Trinkle, who followed, did notable work in creating the atmosphere for much of the progress which was to come after his own administration. He was succeeded by Harry Flood Byrd, descendant of a long honored Virginia family. With vision no less far-reaching and courage no less striking than that of his younger brother, Richard Evelyn Byrd—another distinguished Virginian whose name is at the very top of any list of aviation's pioneers and heroes—Harry Byrd set about the exceedingly difficult task of completely reforming Virginia's government and bringing the governmental structure into tune with modern times. No Virginian living in 1926 would have dared to hope that any one man in four short years could possibly accomplish as much as Harry Byrd did accomplish before his retirement from office early this year. (The Virginia Constitution prevents any governor from succeeding him-

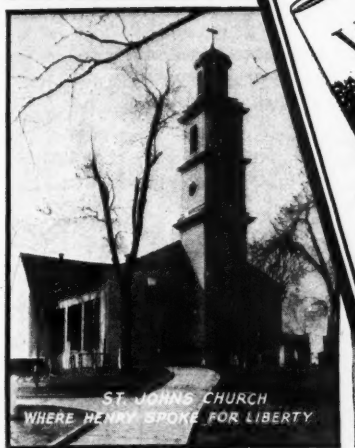


# VIRGINIA

## *"The Beckoning Land"*



ANCIENT BRUTON PARRISH

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH  
WHERE HENRY SPOKE FOR LIBERTY

SEA BEACHES



JEFFERSON'S HOME



NATURAL TUNNEL

SCENIC  
HIGHWAYS

LEE'S HOME



NATURAL BRIDGE



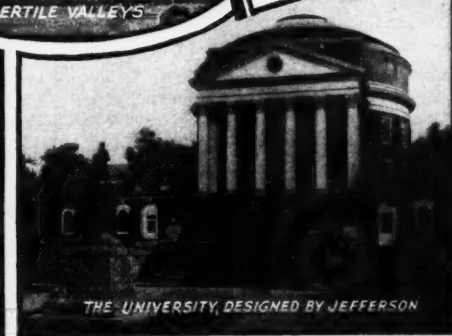
FINE HOTELS



YEAR-ROUND SPORTS



MOUNTAIN SCENERY



THE UNIVERSITY, DESIGNED BY JEFFERSON



WASHINGTON'S HOME



The pictures on this page give you a glimpse of the wide variety of interesting things to be seen in Virginia.

In order that you may have a larger view of what awaits you in the "Old Dominion," a profusely illustrated booklet has been prepared called "Virginia, the Beckoning Land." A copy of this will gladly be sent you free.

Virginia has done much to welcome the visitor. Fine highways cover the State. 900 Markers have been placed at points of historic interest. A booklet giving the inscriptions on these markers will add to the pleasure of your trip. Ask for a copy. Before you plan your vacation, see what Virginia has to offer you.

**VIRGINIA CONSERVATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT  
COMMISSION**

Room 170, State Office Building  
Richmond, Virginia



## ★ Virginia Attracts Attention!

IN all the remarkable industrial development that has taken place throughout the South in recent years, Virginia has attracted most attention. The location of Virginia is ideal—South, in its ability to offer all the advantages of Southern industry—North, in its proximity to the great distributing centers of the Atlantic Coast and Middle West.

Lynchburg, in the heart of Virginia, commands a strong industrial position. A large number of successfully operated industries are located here. These industries secure the splendid economic advantages of location, railroad facilities, climate, abundant labor supply, reasonable taxes, etc.

When you plan a Southern location, investigate Lynchburg. Write for the booklet "What About Lynchburg?"—a summary of a recently completed industrial survey.

★  
LYNCHBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
Lynchburg Virginia

## PLAN YOUR TRIP with this FREE BOOKLET

WRITE for "The Log of the Motorist through The Valley of Virginia and The Shenandoah." Invaluable in planning a trip through this beautiful, historic country. Follow the marvelous roads to Roanoke, the alert key city of the Valley and Southwest Virginia resort section. Enjoy the bracing mountain air, Roanoke's splendid modern hotel accommodations and golf on well-groomed courses. See the great industrial progress of the new South.

For this authoritative free "Log" of maps, road guides and detailed information, write, or clip this ad and mail with your address to: Chamber of Commerce, Room 215.

ROANOKE, VA.

### Hotel Accommodations

.... Check here for booklets on Roanoke's two famous hotels. HOTEL ROANOKE: Something different, set in a beautiful ten-acre park, long-famous as a resort hotel. HOTEL PATRICK HENRY: A beautiful new commercial and tourist hotel. Garage attached.

Name .....

Address .....

## States

self.) Byrd, a successful business man, whose business career dated back to the time when he took over the management of the Winchester *Star* at the age of fourteen, sought first of all to put business methods into government. He did this to an amazing extent. The constitution was completely revised and modernized, state government was completely reorganized, making the Governor the real business head of the state, and all of the dozens of boards, bureaus, and departments, etc., were consolidated into twelve departments, each responsible to the Governor.

Today Virginia can pride herself upon a thoroughly efficient government and can safely risk comparison with any other state. But although Byrd's chief interest was in modernizing the methods of government, he found time to do many other things and to do them well. He was keenly interested always in industrial progress, and his own personal contacts were responsible for no small number of industries coming into Virginia. Tremendously interested in the development of natural resources and of tourist travel, he helped to create the Commission on Conservation and Development, headed by his friend and neighbor, William E. Carson, of Riverton, an outstanding manufacturer. Governor Byrd, probably the largest apple-grower in the world, has always had an acute interest in agriculture, and during his term of office he not only relieved the burdensome taxes on the farmers, but in many other ways assumed leadership in the movement to bring back farm prosperity. Thus he has become the outstanding leader in the New Virginia, the personification of progress in the Old Dominion.

Byrd was succeeded in January of this year by John Garland Pollard, long a liberal leader, formerly an Attorney-General of the state, and recently a professor at William and Mary College at Williamsburg. Pollard's long background in public affairs and his splendid equipment have already enabled him to indicate beyond question that he will be at no particular disadvantage in following the "Miracle Man," Harry Byrd. He may be expected to carry the idea of business efficiency in government still further, and he is expected to make a real drive for improvement in county government, a matter too long neglected not only in Virginia but in all other states. Yet there is every reason to believe that the new Governor will devote his administration largely to such matters as improved educational facilities, public welfare, and public health.

BY THE Pollard program, which is stressing education, health, and welfare work, Virginia is already answering the inevitable question: "What is to be accomplished through the new

## Drive Over NATURAL BRIDGE of Virginia



Most accessible of the eight natural wonders of the world. U.S. Highway 11, main street of Virginia Valley goes over it. The favored scenic route between North and South.

Illuminated every night, spectacular flood-lighting. Stop at Natural Bridge Hotel for fine accommodations, good old Southern cooking, golf, tennis, swimming and a delightful social life. Write: Natural Bridge Hotel, Natural Bridge, Va.

### The thrill of a life-time

## See ENDLESS CAVERNS



and associated  
miracles in stone

ENDLESS CAVERNS, near New Market, "Considered the most beautiful of the Shenandoah Valley caverns", N.Y. Post. Noted beyond all others for wonderful coloring, variety and profusion of formations, artistic illumination.

Not far, under the same management: BLUE GROTTOS, the Civil War Caverns, near Harrisonburg. CYCLOPEAN TOWERS and SAPPHIRE POOL at Mt. Solon. Combination tickets at reduced rates. Endless Caverns, Inc., Endless Caverns, Va.

## A File of the Review of Reviews in Bound Form Is a History of the Last 35 Years

Think of the encyclopedic value of a file of this magazine which misses nothing of importance in these eventful years that you are living.

A glance at the index of the last bound volume should convince any reader that the time to start a bound file is now. Bound volume 79 is now ready.

We recently visited the work-shop of a history writer and saw a complete file of the Review of Reviews. We expressed surprise, whereupon the author remarked: "Where else could you get so accurate and complete a chronicle of events—and all indexed, too?"

Many families have such libraries but it is now impossible to get complete years. Why not start this series now for yourself and your family? 1929 is a great year in the world's history. Our offer: We will exchange old numbers for bound volumes in the new red binding for \$2.00 a volume which includes the expressage on the shipment of the volumes. You pay the cost of getting the old numbers to us. If you have mislaid a few numbers so that the series is not complete, we will supply the missing numbers at the regular price.

Review of Reviews Corporation  
55 Fifth Avenue, New York City

## States

prosperity?" Prosperity and material progress in Virginia will unquestionably be put to good use. We can expect continually improving schools and colleges; we can expect better financed public health work; we can expect better state institutions of all sorts and more effective welfare work; we can expect a rapidly improving highway system. Such expectations are not mere "pipe dreams." Every one of these fields of activity is competently directed by a capable official and results are already being achieved. Such men as Harris Hart, superintendent of public instruction; Frank Bane, commissioner of public welfare; H. G. Shirley, state highway commissioner; Dr. Ennion G. Williams, commissioner of public health; and C. H. Morrisett, commissioner of taxation, constitute as able a body of officials as any state could wish, and each in his respective field is making a material contribution to Virginia's progress.

Not only does the official viewpoint indicate that Virginia expects to make the most of her prosperity, but unofficial leadership tends in exactly the same direction. An unofficial organization, the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, has been an important factor in this recent awakening and progress. Established six years ago, with a number of objectives which included the elimination of a sectional viewpoint and the welding together of Virginians behind an all-Virginia program and advertising of the state and her advantages at home and abroad, the Chamber has grown to a point where it has more than 2,000 business men as active members, contributing more than \$100,000 annually to its support. It is significant that the recently revised program of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce emphasized education and public health.

Those who take the time to study recent developments carefully will find real ground for the belief that present leadership in the state will carry out its purposes successfully and that Virginia will continue to occupy a unique, creditable place among the forty-eight states.

## Let's Go to the Senate!

**N**INETEEN THIRTY is far from being an off year in politics. There will be a national election, a welding together of 435 local campaigns, for the term of each member of the House expires on the 4th of next March. But in these biennial Congressional campaigns the pot does not begin to boil early. With no presidential campaign to divert attention, and with local contests in Congressional districts not yet under way, the



## AN IDEAL BACKGROUND FOR AN EDUCATION

Rich in ideals and in tradition of sacrifice that honor might never lose its brightness, Virginia offers a setting without parallel for the education of the youth of America. Washington, Jefferson, Lee and a host of other immortals, helped build her institutions of learning and endowed them with a heritage of their own high principles. Virginia institutions have kept abreast of educational progress without sacrificing their cherished birthright. The development of men and women of character is still their proudest boast.

Check class of school in which you are interested, stating whether you mean men's, women's, or co-educational institution.

- ☐ colleges
- ☐ junior colleges
- ☐ preparatory schools
- ☐ military academies
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## Among the States

whole political stage during this spring and summer is being monopolized by state primary elections. We might go a step farther and add that an overpowering desire to sit in the much-abused Senate is in itself the cause of political fireworks from one end of the country to the other. The terms of one-third of our ninety-six Senators expire this year, and in addition there are vacancies to be filled.

● ● NEW JERSEY enjoys the distinction of having an Ambassador Extraordinary as a contestant in the Republican primary of June 17. Dwight W. Morrow, fresh from the London Conference, but still Ambassador to Mexico on leave, is in the midst of his first campaign for elective public office. It is almost three years since he gave up his career as a Morgan partner to lead in the improvement of neighborly relations between the two republics of North America. His principal opponent for the Republican nomination for the Senate is Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, who served a full term there from 1917 to 1923 but was retired by a Democrat. The Democratic nomination this year goes to Alexander Simpson, a member of the State Senate, without opposition. Mr. Morrow's canvass will obviously be based upon his own splendid record in public service and upon his support of the Administration's foreign policies in which he has played so distinguished a part. In advance of formal campaign speeches it was understood that the prohibition issue would find Mr. Morrow moist rather than dry. Rumor had it that he would present a definite constructive idea, looking toward a solution of the problem, quite worthy of the best Morrow traditions in diplomacy and statesmanship. Mr. Frelinghuysen, who recalls that he voted for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, proclaims his present belief in modification. Dry leaders, thus left without a candidate, looked around for a new standard-bearer, with Franklin W. Fort—Newark lawyer, varnish manufacturer, bank president, insurance official, and member of the present Congress—offering his services as we went to press.

● ● PENNSYLVANIA has been afforded an opportunity to send a Cabinet officer to the United States Senate, the seat made vacant by the rejection of William S. Vare last December. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor under three Presidents—Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover—entered the lists against Joseph R. Grundy, who had been appointed to fill the vacant seat by the Governor pending this election. Primary day, May 20, had not arrived when these lines were written; and in Pennsylvania the result of an election is too often influenced by the support given to one faction or another by

the several machines. The dividing line between the two candidates was clear, for Mr. Davis still holds his card in the iron and steel workers' union and Mr. Grundy is the last word in high-tariff protection for infant and grown-up industry. Injected into the primary campaign was a question as to the residence of Secretary Davis. For nine years he has lived in Washington, and the record shows that he was labeled as "James J. Davis of Illinois" in the nomination sent to the Senate by President Harding on March 4, 1921. His Who's Who sketch mentions two residences, one at Mooseheart, Illinois (he founded the home of the Loyal Order of Moose there), and the other at Pittsburgh, where he worked as a puddler's assistant in his youth. The Democratic nominee for the Senate in Pennsylvania is Sedgwick Kistler, member of the National Committee.

● ● MASSACHUSETTS holds its primary in September, and the political pot has not yet begun to boil over. It is known that William M. Butler, an alumnus of the Senate, will be a candidate in the Republican primary. His previous Senate experience came by appointment of the Governor, in 1924, upon the death of Henry Cabot Lodge. He had leaped into prominence that same year as manager of the presidential campaign of Calvin Coolidge, and in his own appeal to the voters he bears the former President's endorsement. Another aspirant is Eben S. Draper, son of a former Governor and himself a former member of the State Senate. Mr. Butler is Dry, Mr. Draper is Wet. The seat is that of Frederick H. Gillett, who retires from the Senate next March in his eightieth year.

● ● ILLINOIS held its primary on April 8. There was no dispute over the Democratic nomination, which went to James Hamilton Lewis, who served in the Senate from 1913 to 1919. But the Republican contest was notable for its fireworks as well as for the fact that victory finally rested in the lap of a woman. Ruth Hanna McCormick has only one more hurdle to leap—in the November election—in her ambition to sit in the Senate at Washington, as her father did from 1897 to 1904 and her husband did from 1919 until his death in 1925. She would be the first woman elected to the Senate. Mrs. McCormick won election to the House of Representatives from the state-at-large two years ago. For a baby member of the House thus to aspire so soon to a Senate seat is quite beyond precedent. In the April primary she defeated Charles S. Deneen, twice Governor of Illinois, who had succeeded to her husband's seat by appointment of the Governor that was confirmed at the polls in November, 1924.





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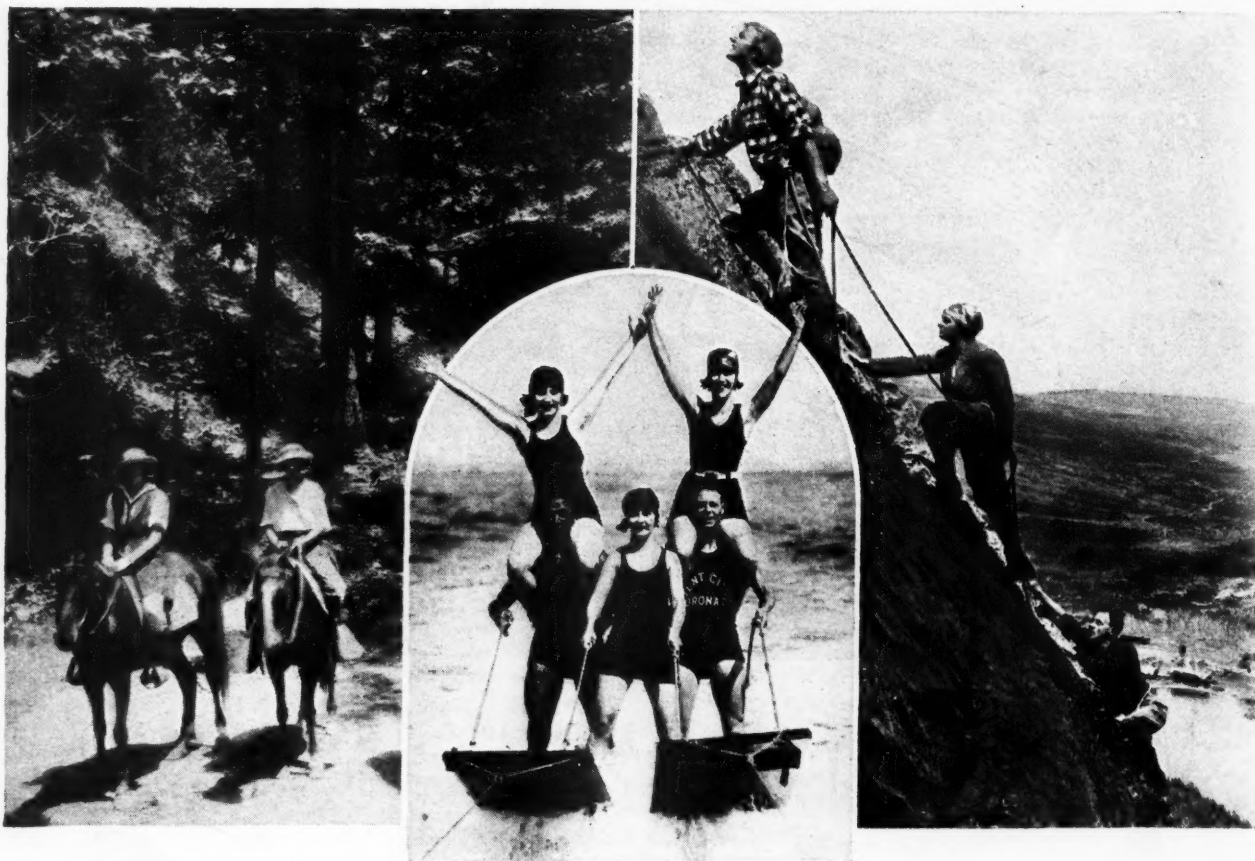
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and south. All-expense excursions to Nova Scotia range in price from \$60 to \$150 and take from four to fourteen days. Some of these include side trips about New England or into the Evangeline country. Others are sea voyages only and make few port calls. Going north again by Hudson River boat or train, one may visit Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the Great Lakes. An eight-day tour includes stops at Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and a sail through Georgian Bay, spotted with many islands.

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(Continued on page 127)



1853-1862

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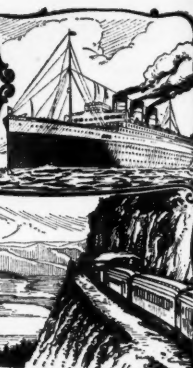

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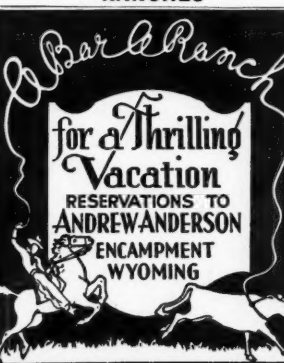
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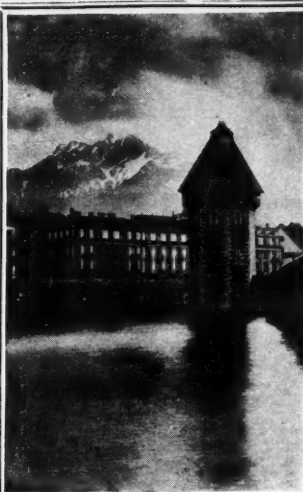
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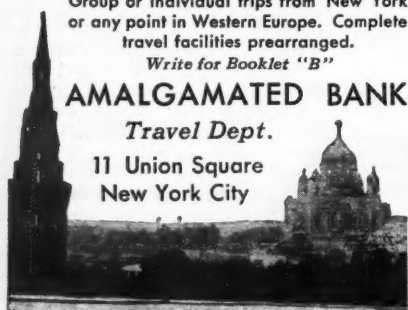
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## Travel and Exploration

(Continued from page 122)

and the comforts of dozing in a deck chair for days on end.

From Chicago, aside from the Great Lakes trip which may be extended to New York or cities eastward, there are favorite excursions to the national parks.

There are many ways of visiting the parks. Camping trips may be planned whereby one rents a tent or cabin, cooking his own meals, and taking hikes to the more accessible places, or employing guides where the trails are dangerous. Horses may be hired by the hour, half day, or day for prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$12.00. Where meals are purchased at lodges or hotels, it is well to plan to spend \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day.

For those making short stays in the parks—which will be true of anyone journeying as far as from Chicago—it is best to take the circle tours which estimate all expenses and give one an opportunity to see the outstanding wonders of the regions. Thirdly, one may choose to stay at a boarding house or hotel in a nearby city or town, making excursions by train, bus, or car, into the wilderness.

Perhaps the best known of the national parks is Yellowstone. An excursion rate from Chicago, including a circular tour of four and one-half days, all expenses for meals, lodging and guides, is quoted at \$105. The remaining \$45 will be consumed in berth and meals on trains, and personal expenses, or if there is anything over one may be glad to stop at one of the lodges for an extra day or so, making side trips to places not included in the tour, hiking, or enjoying a rest day. Yellowstone is noted for its geysers, strange rock formations, and wild animal life.

For those interested in mountain climbing the bracing air and scenery of Colorado are inviting. Stopping at Denver at a reasonable-priced hotel or boarding house, one may reach the border of the Rocky Mountain region in a short time by bus or train, where horses, guides, or cars may be hired. Public camping sites with ovens, shelter houses, and cabins are provided by the city of Denver for the use of guests.

Mountain lakes, fields of brightly colored wild flowers, trout streams for those who enjoy fishing, or glaciers may be reached in one-day trips from the city. For those who would see all of the most impressive sights in the region there are motor excursions through the parks.

Seventy-five miles south of Denver is Colorado Springs where every street has a view of Pike's Peak, six miles away. The peak is 14,109 feet high and may be climbed by cog rail, burro, or on foot.

While stopping in this part of the country one should not fail to continue southward to the Mesa Verde National Park with its picturesque cliff dwellings. Such

an excursion may be made from Denver by rail or car.

A two-week's vacation in Colorado may be arranged within the price limits of \$150 for those living as far away as Chicago. Those who come from California and the nearer West, may stay longer or select more expensive trips without overstepping the mark.

Other parks which may be reached and explored for a short time within the price set are the Black Hills of South Dakota, Glacier National Park, and Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, each with its luring list of wonders. Trips farther West can hardly be included in so limited a budget. But residents of cities west of Denver may enjoy exploring the Pacific Coast from San Diego to Seattle, visiting the groves of big trees, Yosemite Valley, and to the north, snow-capped Mount Rainier and the Olympics. In these places trips may be arranged for \$5 a day or more. An all-expense tour of Southern California, including visits to ancient Spanish missions, the orange groves, Hollywood, and island resorts, is offered for \$70 and takes eleven days.

Sea lovers again are favored on the Pacific. Coast vessels ply north and south, carrying passengers at low rates. Tourists from Seattle who wish to see the strange scenery of Alaska, may take a two-weeks' voyage to Seward and return for \$140. On the way one sees villages where Indians and Esquimaux live side by side with the more sophisticated settlers. There are rugged mountains and glaciers, fishing villages, and thriving canneries.

Many persons prefer a taste of ranch life to the strenuous sightseeing by bus or trail. The dude ranches of the Northwest have become a major industry. Board and lodging at one of these ranges from \$30 to \$75 a week. A regular program of horseback riding, fishing, and hiking is followed, or one may enjoy quiet rest in the ranch houses. A number of these ranches are found on the outskirts of Yellowstone Park. Thus one might plan a ten-day stay in tent accommodations at \$35 a week, plus the rail fare to and from Chicago, without overstepping the price limit. Other ranches are found near the parks in Wyoming, and sections farther west.

### The Prestige of the Camel

**T**HERE CANNOT be a visitor to Peking who has not stood to admire these silent, gracefully moving beasts of burden as they pass with that supercilious air which has been given to the stupidest animal ever born," writes

Frank Oliver in the *Japan Magazine*.

Early in the morning sleepy guards open the gates in the walls of the Chinese city to admit the camels, donkeys and carts piled high with silk, skins, tea, or garden produce, bound for the market of Peiping, as Peking is now called. For although new methods of transportation have been introduced into the East, the caravan still holds its place. A railroad has run between Peiping and the coal mines nearby for a long time, but the people of the city still buy their coal by the camel load.

An interesting sight awaits tourists who take the train from Peiping to Kalgan, eighty miles distant, or to Kueihua, twice as far away. From these cities the caravans prepare for their journey westward, 1500 miles to Kuchengtsu, the gateway of inner Asia. They leave one by one in February, journeying twenty to twenty-five miles a day, so that they may graze their beasts in Turkestan and be ready for the return in the fall.

To protect themselves against brigands and wolves, the camelmen often join forces and make a long train across the desert. When a thousand camels in single file steadily shuffle through the Gobi sands the muffled tinkling of bells may be heard for miles around. Another protection against the bandits is the tribute money paid to chieftains before the caravan sets out. This is a kind of insurance against attack, and the banditti respect their oaths even when a precious cargo of jade is passing.

Each evening the camelmen unload their beasts, feed and tether them. Then they build their own small fire, chip a piece of tea from the cake, boil water, and eat and drink their simple repast. Beside the fire they sit with their dogs watching the stars and their goods, and taking needed rest, for the journey continues at dawn.

Strangest of the loads carried by the camels is a caravan of coffins bearing Chinese to their last resting place in their own land. The dead are kept in Kuchengtsu, Turkestan, until there are enough to make up a full caravan. Then they can be shipped at a bargain price.

Young camels follow their mothers in the caravan until their fourth year, when they are initiated into trade. Until their thirteenth year they are strong, capable of carrying huge burdens, and withstanding desert hardships. Then they are sent to the plains of North China to be used for less arduous toil, and are often good in trade until thirty or more years old. A camelman will never kill his old and sick traveling companion. Although the hide is valuable to him, he would consider it murder. Nevertheless many animals are left to fend for themselves when they are too old to work longer.

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## Travel

The automobile has been introduced into desert service now and a railroad pushes 200 miles beyond Peiping. But it will take a long time, Mr. Oliver concludes, to displace the ship of the desert.

### Land Cruises in England

A NEW NOTE in English travel this season is the adaptation of the American land cruise idea. Three all-expense, first-class trips by railroad and motor coach are offered by the Great Western Railway at the cost of sixty dollars for seven days. The cruises, limited to fifteen persons, start each Monday from Paddington Station, London, and carry passengers to Oxford, Torquay, and Bath, the departing points of coaches.

The first excursion runs from Oxford, where one has the opportunity to visit colleges of England's oldest university, through the fertile Wye and Severn Valleys, into Wales and back through Warwickshire. The Wye Valley, famous for Tintern Abbey, is considered one of the most picturesque in Britain. In contrast is the wild mountain scenery of Wales, where folk still use the ancient Celtic language of the original islanders. After leaving Shrewsbury, town of the lion and unicorn, the road winds beyond Shropshire into the Shakespeare country. Here all of the shrines are duly visited. One may still see deer in Sir Thomas Lucy's park, and in the Avon church stands the memorial and Shakespeare's warning epitaph to meddlers.

Other historic sites in the neighborhood are Kenilworth, famous in Elizabeth's day, Warwick Castle, preserved as a residence by the Earls of the shire, Guy's Cliff and an ancient Saxon mill.

Land cruise number two takes the visitor through the "Weste Countrie" known as the home of chivalry in the mythical days of King Arthur, and for the adventurous sailors who set forth from Plymouth to conquer the Spanish Armada. Americans also enjoy visiting the harbor from which the *Mayflower* set sail in the same town.

From quaint old Clovelly, through Bideford, Westward Ho, Ilfracombe and Lynton, to Glastonbury, runs tour three. Bath, Cheddar Gorge and Wells, names almost as well known in America as in England, are visited, in this survey of the picturesque Southwest.

### Travel Sidelights

THE FIRST CONTINGENT of Gold Star mothers—Nebraskans—descended upon New York en route to Paris on May 7. Two thousand will see the battlefields of France at Government ex-



## Travel

pense during the coming season. The remainder of the 8000 scheduled to go will wait until next year and the following.

● ● Apparently business mourns American gold which flows into foreign coffers. During April a tourist bill was introduced into the House of Representatives. Its purpose is—"to promote travel to and in the United States and its possessions, thereby promoting American business; to assist foreign tourists visiting the United States; to encourage Americans to travel in American territory rather than abroad, and on American vessels; and to be known as the Tourist Promotion Act."

● ● MEANWHILE France is setting her cap for tourist trade. Earlier in the year a special minister of tourism, to look after the interests of visitors, was appointed. Now a two weeks' excursion in the country is offered for \$100.

● ● ITALY this summer is celebrating the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Virgil. Four cities—Rome, Mantua, Naples, and Brindisi—lead in ceremonies. A park, Lucus Virgilii, planted with 25,000 trees, shrubs, and plants mentioned in Virgil's works, is rising in Mantua to the memory of the writer. Pilgrims from all over the world are going to Italy to honor him, and orators selected by the Royal Academy of Italy will speak at the various celebrations.

● ● LOLLING on the sands of Wakiki in midocean is the latest luxury offered tourists to Hawaii. A sandy beach surrounds the open air swimming pool on the deck of the SS *City of Los Angeles*, and travelers are invited to bask on Hawaiian sands while still 2000 miles from their destination.

### Travel Calendar

**BRITISH ISLES**—July 7, Shakespeare Summer Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. International Tennis Match, Belfast, Ireland.

**FRANCE**—July 14, Bastille Day.

**SPAIN**—July 25, Summer Fair and Bull Fights at Valencia.

**SWITZERLAND**—July 14, School of International Study opens at Geneva.

**SWEDEN**—July 5, Public Singing Festival at Stockholm.

**DENMARK**—July 11, Hans Christian Andersen Celebration and opening of the Andersen Museum at Odense.

**NORWAY**—July 18 to August 3, Special celebration of 900 years of Christianity at Trondhjem.

**GERMANY**—Oberammergau, the Passion Play, July 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 28, 30.

Regatta at Heidelberg on July 13, and Festspiele on the 15th.

Wagner Festivals begin at Bayreuth on July 22, with Tannhäuser.



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PHILIP BARRY  
Right, Glenn Anders and  
Katherine Alexander in a  
scene from "Hotel Uni-  
verse."

# The Theater by MONTROSE J. MOSES



## Philip Barry's Hotel Universe

HOTEL UNIVERSE is the third of Mr. Barry's plays on youth's life and disillusionment. It is one of many that gave Broadway a thoroughly enjoyable season.

ONE CANNOT see the plays of Philip Barry without recognizing in them the brilliancy of a young man who attacks contemporary problems with a full but light and airy insight into character, and a pleasant fancy which is delicate and wholesome. Such literary characteristics are an asset for any dramatist.

But with this, also, Mr. Barry has an extraordinary sense of the theater. Otherwise some of his faults would never be overcome. His stories are never complete and full-blooded. In fact, a few analytical questions might shatter them completely. His thinking is not always clear, his sense of the fantastic is sometimes so thin and decorative that it does not wholly succeed in carrying authority. In the latter respect, "White Wings," a charming comedy of the eighteen-nineties, failed of an audience.

He found his stride—never a determined one, but always a pleasantly sauntering one—in "Paris Bound" and "Holiday." Were one justified in believing that Mr. Barry ever thought so completely and so far as to plan a trilogy, "Hotel Universe" might be considered a third picture dealing with youth's life and youth's disillusionment in this age.

Mr. Barry is a George Pierce Baker product, during the latter's Harvard régime. In fact, Barry's first comedy, "You and I," came to the theater with the prestige of being a Harvard Prize Play. This was in 1923. Then followed "In a Garden," which Miss Laurette Taylor played beautifully but half-heartedly, and contains some of Mr. Barry's best writing and most serious reasoning.

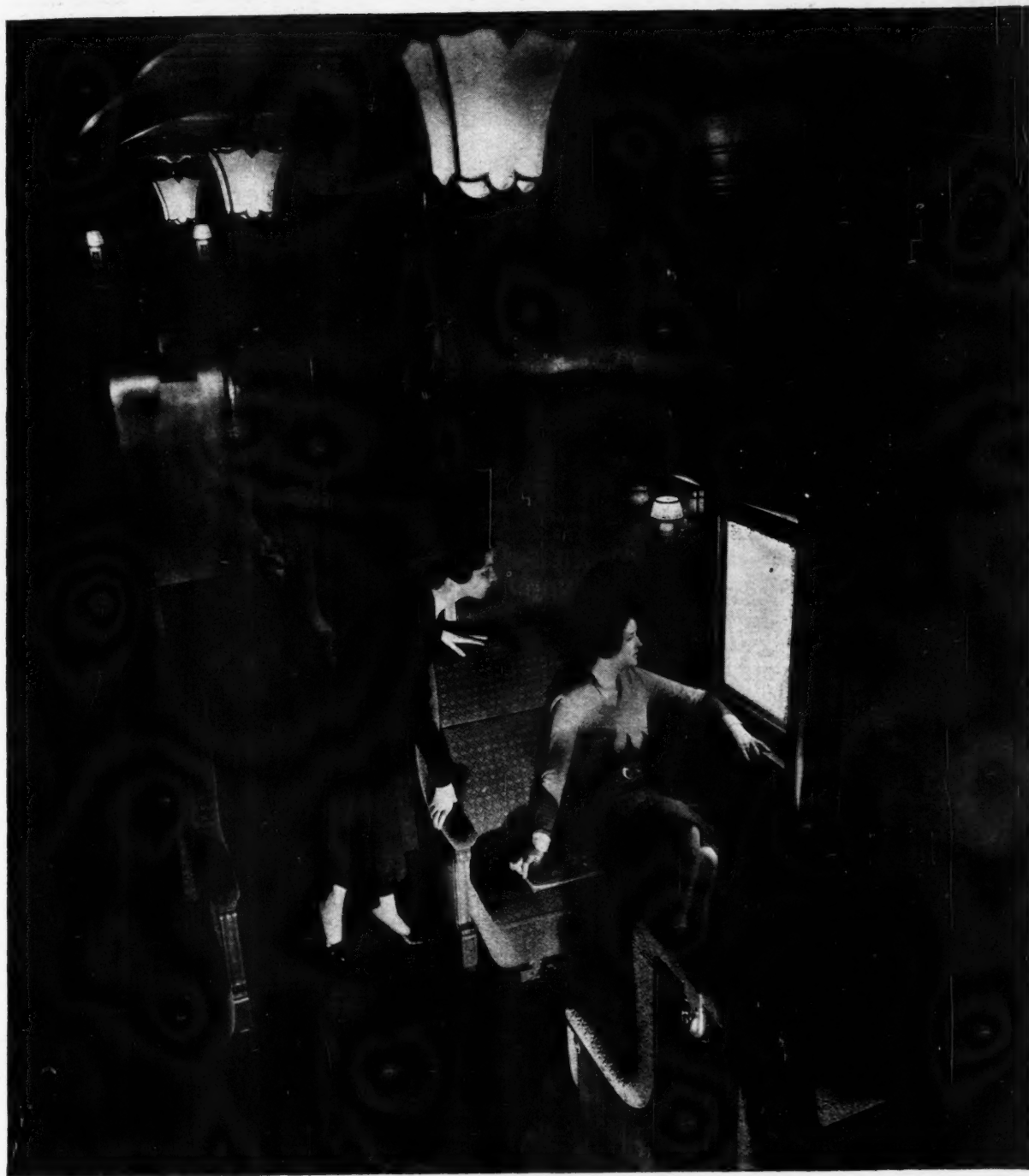
In this play we noted the quandaries of a young man over matters which he might more fully understand later in life. It was interesting virtuosity—an untested brilliancy which is especially evident in "Hotel Universe." Nonetheless Mr. Barry has his virtuosity under delicate control. His youthfulness is his strength at present, and it is this control of his youthful vitality which makes him worth while and a lovable writer.

He hovers over his plays with an unmistakable dramatic wand, and even if he does not completely justify his ends his means are holding as sheer entertainment. I liked "White Wings"; it was Barresque in the "Quality Street" manner. But up to the time of "Paris Bound" Philip Barry was a dramatist for the elect. To their detriment, Managers Hopkins and Ames found this true.

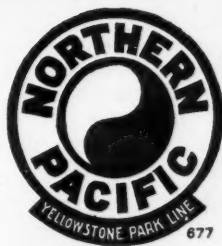
Then came his two successes, "Paris Bound" and "Holiday," now made available to readers in delightful volumes issued by Samuel French—clean-cut volumes, small and polished like Barry himself. Of these plays, we might say, "a young man takes a look at marriage." He has a fascination for problems, but his mental habit is to toss them deftly back and forth in carefree dialogue; and he is not half so much concerned about solutions as he is about wit and quick response. This is always entertaining; it is not always satisfying.

It was a brave thing for the Theater Guild to attempt "Hotel Universe," and to give it the distinguished performance one witnesses—so excellently directed and stage-set. The play is murky; it is full of disjointed incidentals; it is unsteady thinking. But I am wondering if Mr. Barry has not, in ironical fashion, built thus with a purpose. The younger generation is just as he pictures the group here—intensely questioning of vital topics that involve their place in the universe: why are they born, why do they die, where are they going? Amid such tender confusion, positiveness would be out of place—though an older man acts as prophet in some of the play's scenes.

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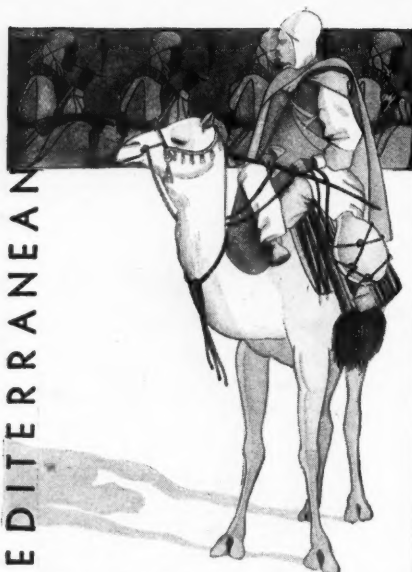


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MEDITERRANEAN

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## Theater

This is a play of intimations, kept going by its exuberance, and mixed with pessimism—the pessimism of youth. The young, before the tangible, are sophisticated; before the infinite they are infantile.

From this it can be rightly inferred that Mr. Barry is wearing the cloak of the philosopher and that it doesn't quite fit him. As Brooks Atkinson, of the *New York Times*, says of the people in "Hotel Universe," "they are disillusioned, bored, empty, and futile, and at least four of them are potential suicides. All this Mr. Barry brings out in a pattern of an evening's disjointed conversation. Some of it stings. Some of it amuses. Some of it is preciousness."

## A New Juliet

HERE IS in the character of Juliet one main stream of being: youthful innocence tossed by the surge of a sudden dawning passion. To miss that, as so many actresses do, is to submerge a beautiful love poem in a stream of sickening sentimentality. Shakespeare has partly set the trap for this. The consequence is that Romeo, the love-lorn, is difficult to compass, and Juliet is usually enacted for scenes rather than characterized. The great pleasure in witnessing Miss Eva Le Gallienne's performance in New York is that she not only brings to the rôle intelligence, but a beautiful ease of manner that heightens the girlish beauty of Juliet and deepens the consuming emotion that finds its fulfilment only in the tragic end.

This Civic Repertory production is in many ways worthy of emulation. It is not eminently acted, outside of Juliet, but it is youthfully ambitious.

Even if Miss Le Gallienne had not appeared in the cast, her production would have won her credit, for, however crudely some of the moments appeared when projected, there was not a thing done on the stage that did not show reason and imaginative insight. I wish we might have found unstinted praise for her Romeo. Mr. Cameron read his part as a task, carefully studied but not responsive. So that, when all is said and told, the evening remains a worthy memorial for the theater, in which one dominant and sparkling figure remains—that of Miss Le Gallienne as Juliet.

At the old Fourteenth Street Theater I happened to sit among many who doubtless had never seen "Romeo and Juliet" before; they enjoyed the robust fighting; they laughed at the wrong moments. But they were held whenever Miss Le Gallienne was speaking her lines. These were rendered with a beauty of rhythm, a richness of tone, and a clear conception. There was no elocution; the

actress had a distinct notion of her Juliet, and she was free of traditional tricks. Those set lines, made so hackneyed by the amateur, she rendered with a restraint that gave them new life and meaning. Miss Le Gallienne's Juliet is among the distinctive accomplishments of the season.

## Turgenev at the Guild

THERE IS good reading about Turgenev's "A Month in the Country" to be found in Constantin Stanislavsky's "My Life in Art." The great Russian director called it a play "built on the most delicate curves of love experience." It is a lacework of psychology, he says, pointing to its hothouse heroine who desires to be a wild rose. Turgenev's triangle is a bit old-fashioned nowadays, but his play is given new life by the Theater Guild. Rightness of direction, charm of background and costume, and excellent acting are responsible for this. The artistic hand of Rouben Mamoulian is discoverable in every detail, while the pictorial coloring is happily maintained by M. S. Dobuzinsky. It is a good entertainment.

The Theater Guild's acting company has done wonders with this slight story of mixed love relations. Alla Nazimova made her first appearance with the organization. She plays the rôle of the vacillating wife with an alertness of manner to changing mood that is delicately maintained. I had not seen her acting since she deserted the screen and came back to the stage, and I was much interested by the evident effect the camera had had upon her technique. She is much surer than of yore in her pictorial quality, much more likely to fall into definite poses, as though a lens were still upon her. And that is as it should be, if the player does not attitudinize. For there are several thousand lenses nightly focussed upon a player, and acting is beautiful illustration as well as vivid interpretation.

In "A Month in the Country" Dudley Digges as a country doctor and Henry Travers as a bashful suitor showed their accustomed ability to create character. The play is slight but excellently done.

## Speak the Speech

ALTHOUGH I AM inclined to have sympathy with the advocates of colloquial speech; although we have all had occasion to smile at the lingual snob who assumes so broad an English accent that it ceases to be English intonation at all, there is something to be said



## Theater

for standardization of speech. And this even if one does hail from the South where the g's are dropped, from the West where r's are rolled, or from New England where the nose rather than the throat seems to be the chief outlet of sound. Barrett H. Clark, with a characteristic readiness to write and speak on any subject, has just issued a brochure on "Speak the Speech" as one of the University of Washington chapbooks. He is all for Babel, as I am also in a mixed crowd. I believe that in the mountain fastness Pap is all right for father, but the mountaineer would feel foolish saying Pap in a drawing-room comedy.

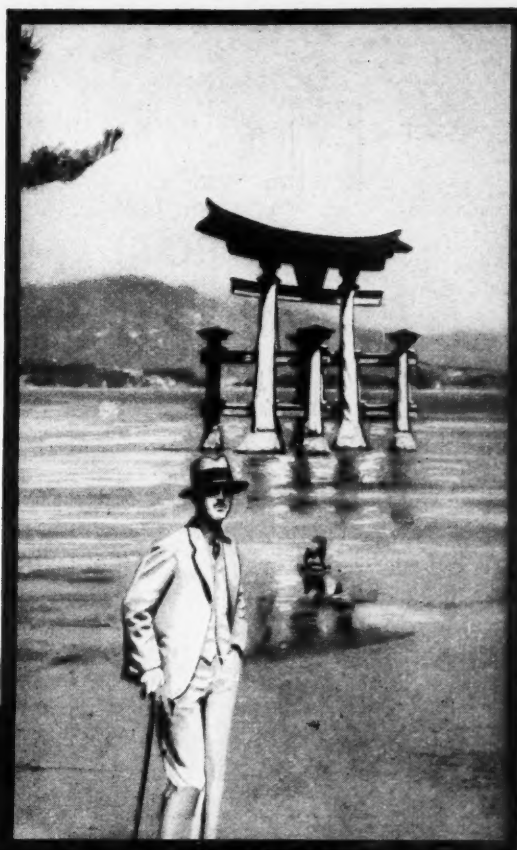
Listen to Mr. Clark:

"I ask you first, why should we have a standard of speech? And I ask you next, who shall make it? English scholars at Oxford? French and German professors? (There are several who specialize in English.) Actors? Why? And who? Walter Hampden, whom I have heard making sounds not noticeably different from what is spoken on the streets of London within earshot of Bow Bells? John Barrymore, whose English is an amazing mixture of Pall Mall and Broadway, with a dash of Hollywood? Why, oh, why? Granted even that Mr. Hampden and Mr. Barrymore and Mr. Skinner and Miss Edith Wynne Matthison do speak a lovely English—is that any reason why school children in Chicago and Hillsboro, N. C., should imitate them?"

Mr. Clark is begging the question. He is confusing the problems of everyday speech with speech which is part of a dramatic art. He is also making a plea for a lack of refinement of musical ear; he is championing the raucous quality of vocal sound which might be turned into a pleasant tone by careful watching of crudenesses which have nothing whatever to do with native richness nor with native differences of vocabulary.

I believe I know what Mr. Clark means, and I agree with his fundamental idea. I wouldn't rob North Carolina, Alabama, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts of their individuality of speech. Dramas of locality show how rich we are in dialects. It would indeed be a pity if the moonshiner in the Great Smoky Mountains aped the clubman of the Athenæum. But at special times, and I believe these times often occur in the vocalization of art, dialects should give way to a cultured refinement of speech. I think it would be amusing to hear a Kentucky mountaineer read Shelley's "Skylark," but I know that hearing Miss Edith Wynne Matthison read the same poem is a spiritual experience, largely because of a quality of speech, which tells more than Mr. Clark seems to understand. Affectation of speech, a certain standard speech, is awful. But equally as dangerous is a tendency to show affectation of dialect.

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